Milkmaid Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,309—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boat and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th July
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5924	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

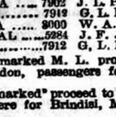
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
* ,,			1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, P. Berberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(Established 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca. BALDUINO	5,000	C. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	Return Tickets 12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	905	907-8	908	1,028-8
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND PURVEYORS OF HIGH CLASS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE Goods sold by the Company are warranted to be the best of their several kinds. They are procured only from Houses most in repute and being frequently imported, and in small Parcels, Customers may always rely upon their Freshness.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED TO

MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co.'s MONTHLY STORE CATALOGUE WITH ALL DETAILS AND PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ENGLISH HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

ALWAYS OBTAINABLE ON CUT.

			Rs.	as.
HAMS.	Home cured pale Cumberland, 8 to 24 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
,,	Cooked, whole or half ham	,,	2	0
,,	,, cut in Slices	,,	2	8
BACON.	Real Wiltshire, Harris's, Middles' Special Cure; about 28 lbs. each	,,	1	2
,,	Real Wilts. Bellies, 8 to 16 lbs. each	,,	1	0
	(Bacon on cut 1 anna per lb. extra)			
CHEESE.	Stilton, English Prize Dairy, whole,	,,	1	6
,,	,, ,, ,, on cut	,,	1	8
	Gruyere, Real	,,	1	0
	Cheshire, English	,,	1	0
	Cheddar, Pale Loaf	,,	0	14
	Double Gloster	,,	0	14
	American	,,	0	12
	Edams, whole cheese,	,,	0	12

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

CAFE RESTAURANT, PROVISION MERCHANTS,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

Established 1868.

SMOKERS!

TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As
GENERAL KITCHENER per 100	4	0	EXTRA No. 3 per 100	1	8
IMPERIAL ,,	4	0	EXTRA POPULAR ,,	1	0
AROMATIC ,,	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.		
INDIA ,,	2	8	EXTRA No. 1 per 100	2	8
EXTRA No. 1 ,,	2	4	EXTRA No. 2 ,,	2	0
EXTRA No. 2 ,,	1	12	TOMMIES ,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

The Way to make that old

CYCLE

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 983.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. K. & F. CAN ORS
LE, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the PRINCE'S DOCK, SHED M. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

S. S. "METHTEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES SPECIAL ON 27TH JULY, 1901.

THE public are reminded that TICKETS, for the POONA RACE SPECIAL of the 27th July, 1901 and such subsequent dates as a SPECIAL may run, should be purchased the day before, in order to avoid disappointment.

Coupon Ticket Holders are also requested to register their names at Victoria Station the previous day if they propose to travel by the train.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his office, Ballard Road, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of August, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING to Havildars, Naiques, Peons, Tyndals and Lascars of the Port Trust.

Form of Tender and Schedule of quantities and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeepers' Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.

Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Clothing."

A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany each Tender.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees dicision in regard to his Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each item or article for which he tenders, and any part of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF
THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under Special Sanction of the Secretary of State in Council of India and the Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

TO be constructed and worked on terms of Government of India R-C 912, dated 15th September, 1893, by which the following concessions are offered :—

1. The free use of land.
2. The provision of rolling stock and the maintenance at favourable rates by the main line administration.
3. The carriage of stores and materials over State lines at favourable rates.
4. The grant of a limited rebate from the main line earnings to assist the Company towards obtaining a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on the approved capital expenditure.
5. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed during construction and charged to capital account in terms of Act X of 1895.

DIRECTORS:

F. A. REDDIE Esq., Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
H. E. E. PROCTER, Esq., " "
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM, Esq., Bombay.
RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Ahmedabad.
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Esq., Ahmedabad.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI, & MOOS.

AGENTS:
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co. Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL—Rs. 13 LAKHS, IN SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and His Highness the Maharajah of Bhawnagar have agreed to take one lac each.

1. This Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of a Metre Gauge Railway in the fertile district of Guzerat lying between Sabermati, Ahmedabad and Dholka.

2. The B. B. and C. I. Railway have already constructed and are working a number of Feeder Lines with the following excellent results :

Branch.	Date of Complete Opening.	Length.	Capital Cost per mile.	Average Gross Receipts per Mile per week (1900).	Average Net Earnings Yearly per cent. on Capital Cost (1900).
		Miles	Rs.	Rs.	
Anand-Petlad	1890	13·35	55,488	126	5·46
Mehsana (Metre)	1891	92·63	35,504	84	6·67
Palanpur and Deesa (Metre)	1893	17·23	24,219	48	5·73
Ahmedabad-Prantej (Metre)	1897	54·59	35,507	93	8·04

3. In 1891, Mr. T. D. Little, from most careful records of registered traffic upon the route, makes the following statement :—

Name of Line.	Gauge.	Goods. In order to realize a dividend of 4 per cent. Tons per annum required.	Goods. Tons per annum existing on the present routes.	Passengers. Daily average required.	Passengers. Daily average existing on the present routes.
Ahmedabad-Dholka ..	Metre...	18,962	23,930	250	695

"The existing goods traffic on the combined routes to be served by this line is more than sufficient to provide what is wanted without any allowance for new traffic and there are 695 passengers daily, while only 250 are required according to the data shewn."

4. The B. B. and C. I. Railway will construct the line, and will maintain and work it at the same ratio of expense which obtains on their combined system, but such sum in any year is not to exceed 44 per cent of the gross earnings for that year.

This arrangement to be in force until the termination of the present agreement between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Secretary of State in Council of India but the Secretary of State has agreed that this percentage shall not in any case exceed for one half year the percentage of the working expenses in relation to gross earnings of the R. M. Railway for the same half year and shall not exceed in any year 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway.

5. The Secretary of State in Council of India retains the right to purchase the new line on the 30th June 1922 and thereafter at intervals of ten years, at twenty-five years' purchase based on the average net earnings of the Branch for the three years immediately preceding the purchase, provided that the purchase-price shall not exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent., and shall not be less than the total capital expenditure.

6. An Indenture has been entered into between the Secretary of State in Council of India and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., the promoters of the Company which can be inspected at the Office of the Company.

7. Another Indenture has been arranged between the Secretary of State in Council of India of the one part and the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, of the other part, which will shortly be executed. This can also be inspected at the Office of the Company.

8. And the Company is authorised to pay by way of Interest during construction and to the close of the half year next after the half year during which the Railway shall be completed and opened for traffic but not beyond 31st December 1908 a sum not exceeding 4 per cent per annum.

9. The Secretary of State in Council of India accepts no responsibility for the estimate of the cost of the proposed Railway or its probable profits after completion.

10. Rupees 20 per share will have to be paid on allotment, the balance probably in the two or more calls spread over one year at intervals of not less than three months.

11. The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Office of the Agents.

12. Any person applying for any shares in this Company or who is allotted any shares in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the two Indentures referred to in clauses 6 and 7 hereby respectively and the Memorandum and the Articles of Association referred to in clause 11 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st July, 1901, and Application for shares should be made to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English and Foreign, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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THE "FIELD" Condition Powder for Horses, for Speed, Strength, Endurance, and a Splendid Glossy Coat. Rs. 2—HALSE, SONS and Co., Byculla.

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FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Oomrigar, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the same as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukmanibai, widow of Govind Lilladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rukhmabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 93 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motee Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissariywala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 11 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Rustanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Juggonnath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the two houses Nos. 34 and 16-18, situate at Pir Khan Lane.

Also the trees in the late Mr. Gopal Shivram's and Mrs. Brook's properties at Parel Road and Bellasis Junction Road.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 bay waler " " and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Louis Manoel Gabriel D'Souza, in exercise of the power of sale given to him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd April, 1900, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anthony D'Souza, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. the following property :—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 60, Ward No. 3857, Street No. 165, situate at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property formerly of Gondoo Govindjee, but now of Jose Gomes, on the west formerly the property of Nunduabai, woman, but now of Nusserwanjee Jamshedjee Andiaru, on the north formerly the property of Ramchandra Parine, but now of Narayjee Pithawalla, and on the south formerly the property of Maria, Portuguese, but now of Jose Caetano D'Souza, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Victorino Francisco D'Souza, and are now in the occupation of the said Anthony D'Souza.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at 39, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1901.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

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1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
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2	Do.	" 100	"	...	200
2	Do.	" 75	"	...	150
4	Do.	" 50	"	...	200
10	Do.	" 25	"	...	250
100	Do.	" 10	"	...	1,000
200	Do.	" 5	"	...	1,000
200	Do.	" 1	"	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...	5,000

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In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

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Manager.

21 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5
" 6 Months	4½
" 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KAR

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATED WARE, BENTWOOD AND IRON FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th and FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following :—

An invoice of iron painted furniture.
" of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
" of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
" of American, English and Europe made plated-ware.
" of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelain-ware, carpets, timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.
The above is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT LAWRENCE DE LIMA STREET AND MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned, by order of Mr. Vussonjee Munjee, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mr. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, and Navazbai, daughter of the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, and widow of Bapoojee Sorabjee Dadyseth, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1898 and made between the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla of the first part, Navazbai, daughter of the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla, and widow of Bapoojee Sorabjee Dadyseth, of the second part, and Cursetjee Tehmooljee Mensif and Dinbai, wife of Framjee Dadabhoy Ollajee, of the third part, and in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, 1898, and made between the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla of the first part, the said Navazbai of the second part, and Bachoobai, wife of Manekjee Bomanjee Mulla-Feroze, of the third part, and also in the indenture of further charge, dated the 17th day of December, 1900, and made between the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla of the one part and the said Vussonjee Munjee of the other part, the undermentioned landed properties viz :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1901, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring 1,196 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 312, 313, and 314, Collector's new Nos. 11606, 11607, and 11604, old Survey No. 564, and new Survey Nos. 1 and 2-3927 and 2-3600, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 5087, 5088, and 5089, and Street Nos. 1-2 and 12, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Lawrence de Lima Street at Mazagon in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Lawrence de Lima Street, on or towards the west by vacant Municipal land, on or towards the north by a public passage known as Narielwalla passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Hormusjee Seerwalla, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th day of July, 1901, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of land admeasuring—square yards or thereabouts (being portion of a larger piece of land admeasuring 46,220 square yards or thereabouts, called or known as Narielwady, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the remainder of the said larger piece under Collector's old No 59, Collector's new No 16333 and Survey No 690 and new Survey No 3710 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 4916 and Street Nos 103-105, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Mount Road at Mazagon in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east and south by the property of Bachoobai widow of Merwanjee Nowrojee, on or towards the west by the said Mount Road, and on or towards the north by the property of Ramchandra Mahadev and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Madhowjee Virjee Solicitor for the transferee of the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Duke and Son's Establishment, the stock-in-trade of Mr. I. G. K. Bengali, Furniture Merchant, closing business, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by Madrasi carpenters consisting of single and double bedsteads and wardrobes, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, bedroom cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and light chairs, side-boards, whatnots, dumbwaiters, book-case, teapoys, etc.

By order of Harivalab Harmonumwalla and on account and at the risk of Dharamsey Girdhur,
1 Folding harmonium,
The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Sorabjee Cursetjee Javeri, the following Jewellery, viz.
1 pair diamond and ruby bracelets.
1 pair diamond and emerald bracelets.
1 pearl bracelet with small diamonds.
1 turquoise bracelet.
1 gold toy set with diamonds.
4 small pearl necklaces.
1 valuable ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 ruby and diamond rose ring.
1 packet 24 "Jaberjust" 104 Karats.
1 pair diamond ear-studs.
1 pair diamond and pearl ear-studs.
1 diamond horse shoe ear-stud.
51 diamond pearl, ruby, emerald, sapphire, opal and turquoise rings.
The property is on view.

SALE OF A CORN CRUSHING FACTORY IN CAMBAY STREET AT FRERE ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Thacker Dossabhoy Edjee, to close account of Messrs. Dossabhoy Akbai & Co, the following fact ry in one lot viz, :—

The pucca-built corn crushing factory, with corrugated iron roof, built on Port Trust ground, consisting of portable engine boiler, large size crushing machine with fan, 2 rolls, four pulsemashing machines with 2 sieves and 2 fans, factory stores, and victoria with bay mare.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale, and the factory is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Shamabai alias Cooverbai, widow of the late Canjee Lowjee, viz :—

Gold neck chains, sankla, kudda, pochi, akota, necklace, emerald ring, pearl torio, Mchummala, silver rings, kuclas, bands, vatki, lota, koondi, tope, thali, koojo, silk saree, with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchieves, etc.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th July, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, COAL ASHES, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, 1901, at 1-30 p.m., at the Compressor Station, at Colaba, a lot of coal ashes.

Also at 3 P.M.—At the M. W. Store Yard, at Marine Lines—

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay District, M. W. consisting of old scantlings, shutters firewood, iron chimney, buckets, files, &c.

Also at 4-30 P.M.—At the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, at Tardeo—

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay : consisting of a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 30th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Ripon Road on the northern side of Sankli Tank New Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 3971 (2), and Street No. 158A, containing by admeasurement 964 square yards or thereabouts, including a moiety of the passage or road 9 feet in breadth on the eastern side of the said land and bounded on the east by the said passage or road 9 feet in breadth, left for the use of the lessor and lessees, and beyond that by the property of Haji Ellias Ally, on the west by a sweeper's pa sage beyond which is situate the property of Borah Jivanji Jafferji and others, on the north by the other portion of the said land belonging to the lessor and leased to Mr. Dhanjibhay M. Darookhanawalla, and on the south by the said Sankli Tank New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Umwalla and Pherozshaw, Attorneys at their office No. 57, Medows Street, or to the Undersigned

HIGH COURT—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 166 of 1901.

Haji Sulleman Ebrahim and another .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hawabai and others.....Defendents

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the receiver appointed in this suit. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on Saturday, the 3rd day of August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises :—

THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Apollo Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 10, Collector's new No. 4836, old Survey No. 1405, new Survey No. 3913, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No, 1029, Street No. 4852, in ward A, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Shapurjee Jeewanjee, on or towards the north by the property of Dawood Sassoon, and on or towards the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshah, Attorneys for the receiver Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1901.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 22.

2½ per cent, Consols	£ 92 13-16	=	—3-16
3 per cent, Rentes	£100 1-2	=	—1-4
4 per cent, Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent, Govt. Securities	£ 93 7-16	=	plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London	26 7-8	=	plus 1-16
" New York	58 1-2	=	plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'18		=	— 1-2
" New York	4'87 1-2	=	plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	3 1-2	=	— 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	— 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32.

Arrivals closed dull.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'30	4'29	4'13	4'15	4'15
—2	—2	—2	—3	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000	bales.
Do. last year	3,200	"
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	"
" Continent	17,000	"
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-16	
Futures, month of Sept.	7 53—2	
Do. Do. Dec.	7 64—3	

Rapeseed Brown 40. August-September, Hamburg business done tone quiet.

Linseed 58. August-September, Dunkirk sellers, tone firm.

Goat skin sales opened to-day with fair demand.

Number of Goat skins offered	1,349,000.	
" Sheep " "	1,424,000.	

Goat skins Bombay prime quality at last sale rates.

Goat skins Bombay common quality neglected.

Arrivals—Rudesheimer and Wilhelmina.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd July 1901 :—

Cotton	1,853 bales.
Wheat	5,158 cwts.
Linseed	3,824 "
Rapeseed	6,920 "
Gingellyseed	210 "
Poppyseed	2,272 "
Groundnuts	79 "
Castorseed	2,352 "
Rice	1,008 "
Myrabollams	505 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 23.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very dull and most Banks are refusing to sell at 1s. 3 7-8d. this afternoon. Bills are very scarce, and business generally is very restricted. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 27-32d to 1s. 3 7-8d.
do. Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do " Francs	108 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	143
Do. Shanghai	194 1-2
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Prices have remained unchanged the whole day with but little business passing. Cash Paper is quoted 95 15-16 and for the settlement of 31st July 95 7-8 with sellers at the rate.

SHARES.

The share market is dull. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1250 xd, Mofussils at 430, Kohinoor at 250, Petits have declined to 1685, and Tapti Valley Railway to 437 1-2 cum dividend.

FREIGHT.

The market is very quiet with but little enquiry from shippers. Seeds have been looked for Liverpool and Havre at 14s. 6d July loading.

SEEDS.

Linseed is very firm and Rs. 10-6 has been paid, closing with buyers at the rate. Brown—Cawnpore Rapeseed is unchanged at Rs. 6-11 buyers, with a small business passing. Poppyseed is steady at Rs. 8-10 and Castorseed unchanged at Rs. 34.

COTTON.

Market remains steady with prices unchanged, while Japan and China buyers are still operating. The local Mills are buying sparingly and Europe shippers are doing practically nothing. The Sutta market remains steady but very little interest is taken in the new crop by shippers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th July as compared with the statement of 9th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs. A. P.	July 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,95,50,000 0 0	1,95,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,59,19,579 15 1	1,72,22,388 8 8
Other Deposits, &c.	6,77,36,858 4 7	7,12,28,538 1 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,45,462 12 5	2,42,281 8 11
Sundries	16,87,556 10 6	15,09,910 5 3
Rs.	11,72,29,457 10 7	12,03,53,118 8 7

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	62,13,395 8 0	71,01,810 8 0
Other authorised investments	75,11,501 0 0	75,33,061 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,68,63,416 3 11	2,70,17,835 2 6
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,81,63,978 9 1	1,80,14,214 13 1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,40,89,544 0 10	1,25,74,276 1 7
Balances with other Banks.	11,28,802 7 10	14,01,230 6 7
Bullion	3,635 10 0	3,528 2 0
Dead Stock	15,93,048 6 9	15,93,179 1 4
Stamps	13,144 2 4	13,293 8 7
Sundries	11,79,332 12 0	10,55,736 14 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,24,75,198 3 8	2,31,71,743 1 10
Do. at Branches	1,80,14,440 10 2	2,16,70,103 12 5
Rs.	11,72,29,457 10 7	12,03,53,118 8 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	13,11,526	Inc.
Do. at Branches	9,98,717	Dec.
Other Deposits	24,91,680	Inc.
Post Bills	3,181	Dec.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,09,981	Inc.
Loans	1,54,419	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,49,764	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	12,15,268	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,96,515	Inc.
Cash at Branches	20,55,663	Inc.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	12
G Mahim and Worlee	3	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hor'ble	0	1	4
Total	16	13	108
Total plague deaths to date	96,723	80,850	
Same date last year	12	16	225

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901 on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,69,621	60,38,213	81,474	89,39,311
Total for 26 weeks	28,75,624	62,38,213	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,417	3,02,609	—1,00,022	2,95,004
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	656	—226	640
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—32,448	99,56,249

* Including Supplementary.
Increase for the week ..... Rs. 14,996
Decrease to date ..... " 7,06,938

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 5-0 m., 4-18 a. Low water, 9-10m., 10-50 a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.

DESERTING THE ORPHANAGE.—The Reverend Mr. Hume, of the Bai Motibai Orphanage, has reported to the Bombay police that on Monday morning, 3 boys respectively named Vidladhar, Manilal and Prandhan ran away from the orphanage. Enquiries are being made after the juvenile fugitives.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY FUND.—In addition to the previously acknowledged sum of Rs. 25,254 the following sums have been further subscribed :—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 25,254—Mr. Ahmed Suleman Rs. 125; Mr. Hajee Musa Hajee Ismail Choonawala Rs. 200; Mr. Hajee Zakeria Ahmed Patel Rs. 2,000; Mr. Hajee Abdulla Lakhtari Rs. 101 : total Rs. 27,680.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE GIRL.—Mr. P. F. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Ambaijee, a Parsee girl, aged 13, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well in the Wellington Street at Dhobitalao. It appeared that since the death of her grand mother Nawazbai about ten days ago deceased was much depressed, and frequently said that life was not worth living for. A verdict of suicide was returned.

AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Thomas Greenfield, a warder in the Government Workhouse, charged William Smith, a European vagrant, aged 20, with breaking out of his cell in the Workhouse and attempting to escape. Mr. Greenfield said that accused was kept in the confinement ward, and that yesterday afternoon he broke a window in his cell and jumped out. While going out of the compound of the Workhouse he was arrested by the warder. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A RAILWAY CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. W. Taylor, Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, charged Syed Russool Syed Mir Mahomedbeg Faizulbeg and Dulekhan Yakubkhan Mahomedans, with travelling from Kalyan to Byculla without tickets. It appears that the three accused got into the Jubbulpore mail this morning at Kalyan and on the arrival of the train at Byculla the three accussed jumped out of the train and ran out of the gate. They were pursued by a Railway Policeman and arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, and in addition to pay the Railway fare of ten annas each.

THE TABLES TURNED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Ali Kasam charged Ibrahim Sumar, Saleman Ibrahim, Juma Ibrahim and Ahmed Musa with theft. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was in the service of Ismail Murmahomed a shop'keeper at Thakordwar. He charged the accused with stealing a watch and chain and a few buttons valued at Rs. 25, and made complaint to that effect to the Police. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate was of opinion that the charge was false and maliciously made. He fined the complainant Rs 60 and awarded out of that amount Rs. 15 to each of the accused as compensation.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A curious accident happened to a tram horse the other evening, opposite the Tramway Company's stables at Colaba. The animal became restive when being attached to a tram and kicking out managed to jam one of its hind legs between the rail and the iron front of the tram. In its struggles to release itself, the whole leg was driven right through the front of the tram and badly cut by the splintered iron. It was sometime before the Company's employes could extricate the animal's leg, which they only succeeded in doing after knocking out a portion of the front of the tram. The width between the rail and the iron front is only two inches and it was the force of the kick that drove the animal's hoof through.

A PICKPOCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gopal Bhana, a Hindu, aged 30, was charged by Inspector Power with stealing a purse containing four packets of rubies and emeralds and a currency note for Rs. 5, collectively valued at Rs. 45 8-0 from the pocket of a Hindu shroff named Hiralal Poonjaram. The complainant stated that on Monday afternoon he was in a crowd in Sheik Memon Street, and shortly after he left the place he missed the purse from the right hand pocket of his "bundee." He made a complaint to the police, and the latter arrested him the same evening. The accused said in his defence that he picked up the purse from the road and as he did so he was arrested by the police. On his admitting a previous conviction the magistrate ordered him to undergo twelve stripes and suffer three months' hard labour.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

USING A FALSE CERTIFICATE.

IMPERATOR VS. VINAYEK KRISHNAJEE NULKAR.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused of corruptly using, or attempting to use as true, a declaration knowing the same to be false in a material point, under section 200 ; and of corruptly using or attempting to use a certificate as a true certificate knowing the same to be false in a material point, under section 198 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to six weeks' simple imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to be consecutive. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the accused ; and the Advocate-General, with the Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

The accused was charged with corruptly using as true a declaration made by him before the Deputy Huzur Collector and Magistrate, Poona, by submitting to the Collector of Bombay an application for an engineer's certificate of competency, which application contained the said declaration, knowing it to be false in a material point ; and he was also charged with using as a true certificate a certificate required under Bombay Act II. of 1891, knowing the same to be false in a material point. The gist of the first charge was that, in his application for an engineer's certificate of competency, the accused made a declaration which contained this clause—"I further declare that the statement *f*, contains a correct and true account of the whole of my services without exception, whereas the date of the termination of the accused's service, given in statement *f*, as the 31st March 1900, was alleged to be untrue and incorrect, and that to the knowledge of the accused. The gist of the second charge was that the certificate forwarded by the accused with his application had been fraudulently altered with regard to the period of service covered by the certificate, and that it had been so altered in order to bring the period of service down to a later date than it actually included, the actual date not being sufficiently recent to qualify the accused to present himself at the examination for a certificate.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the application said : Assuming that, as the accused says, the typewritten certificate, exhibit b, was prepared at Dhulia in December 1899, to be submitted by the accused for the examination in January 1900, but remained with him, no application by accused to appear at that examination having been sent in, the question is whether it was signed by the engineer and manager betwen the 20th and 25th September 1900, after the dates originally written in the certificate suitable for the January examination had been erased, and the dates now appearing in the document had been inserted. The magistrate answered this question in the negative, relying on the testimony of the manager and engineer. We in revision cannot interfere with that finding if it is supported by evidence. In the present case, there are cogent reasons in support of the finding. It is incredible that the manager would have refused to comply with the request of the accused contained in his letters J. and L., and yet that he and his son should without demur have signed the certificate *h*, in the form in which it now appears. The only possible inference is that exhibit b, was signed by the engineer and manager at Dhulia when it was prepared there in December 1899 (they were not asked in the witness-box whether this was or was not the case,) and that accused, thus having signed a certificate in his possession, altered the dates to suit his application presented in September 1900. Thus *h*, was not a true and genuine document, and accused made a false declaration. We dismiss the application for revision, and we decline to interfere with the sentence.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A MONEY-LENDER'S CLAIM.

KHIMAJEE BOONGAJEE VS. JAMES R. BAPTY.

The plaintiff, a money-lander claimed to recover Rs. 2,542-4-1, being the principal and interest due on a loan made to the defendant on a promissory note. The defendant not appearing, his lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1. The schemes notified up to date for the year ending 31st March 1901, are as follows :—

I. Schemes opening out and ventilating congested parts of the native town and reconstructing insanitary areas.

Scheme No. 1.—The First Nagpada Improvement Scheme, E Ward. (Rs. 20,03,053).

Scheme No. 2.—Street Scheme from Queen's Road to the Carnac Bridge for Chakla, Market, Dhobi Talao Sections of Ward C (Rs. 31,43,925).

Scheme No. 3.—Street Schemes from Queen's Road to Elphinstone Bridge for Wards B, C and D (Rs. 37,99,067).

II. Schemes designed to provide fresh space for building to relieve overcrowding in congested parts.

Scheme No. 4.—The Gowalia Tank Street Scheme, Ward D (Rs. 21,04,685).

Scheme No. 5.—The Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme, Sion and Mahim Sections of Wards F and G (Rs. 74,61,400).

Scheme No. 6.—The Matunga-Sion Street Scheme, Sion Section of Ward F (Rs. 40,98,040).

Of these Schemes No. 1 was sanctioned by Government in 1899-1900, and Nos. 2 and 4 in the year under review. No new schemes were notified by the Board during this period ; an official representation was, however, made by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 23 of the Act for the improvement of Mandvi Koliwada and the matter is under the consideration of the Trustees.

THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The progress made with the execution of work and the development of the lands vested in the Board is detailed in the paragraphs which follow. The revision of notified schemes in the light of dissents received and with a view to affecting improvements in alignments, the housing of the poorer and working classes, the acceleration of the acquisition of notified properties, the settlement of many questions relating to the financial position of the Boards operations and considerations regarding the development of their resources, have received the constant attention of the Trustees. The Board's staff was fully occupied in the revision in detail of the six schemes already notified, which are estimated to cost Rs. 31 crores in planning out the development of the properties vested in the Board, valued at about Rs. 90 lakhs, in formulating the procedure in carrying on the Nagpada Scheme, which was the first Scheme sanctioned by Government, in the survey and valuation of the properties effected, in the acquisition of properties and in the settlement of the many details incidental to these matters. The large number of private interests affected (5,939 properties have been notified for acquisition), and the very heavy financial responsibility involved in the Board's operations, coupled with the facts that such operations were being undertaken for the first time in India and under a new Act, raised many intricate points of policy and procedure which have, to a large extent, been settled during the year under review.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.

At the commencement of the year the Collector of Bombay was engaged upon the acquisition of properties for the Board, but the progress was necessarily slow, as he could only devote such time to these operations as he could spare from his other multifarious duties. The Board therefore requested Government to appoint a full-time officer for the Board's purposes, undertaking to pay the necessary charges. Owing to the prevalence of plague and famine and the consequent demand for officers to cope with these as well as the normal duties of the State, considerable delay took place in the appointment of a Special Collector for the Board's purposes. Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framjee was appointed to the post by Government, and has been engaged on the acquisition of properties for the Nagpada Scheme since 13th August 1900.

CENSUS.

A notable event of the year was the Census which was taken on 2nd March 1901. Advantage was taken of the occasion to obtain, through the courtesy of the Census Commissioner and the Provincial Superintendent, very complete statistics regarding the City. For the Board's purposes the following details were obtained at the Census :—The numeration of the population by blocks of small area, as shown in the accompanying sample plan, the number of persons living in tenements, and the number of rooms occupied by each family, details regarding the working classes and statistics showing the tendency of people from the Mofussil to live together in Bombay. When the results have been classified, Bombay will possess, for the first time, data showing exactly what areas are most densely populated, the classes which cause such crowding, the nature of accommodation which finds most favour with the people, and the scope of schemes intended to move bodies of persons united together by common occupation, village ties, &c. It is proposed to show these data graphically on maps, and the addition on these of vital and disease statistics should prove a valuable record indicating the parts of the City which most sorely need sanitary improvement.

THE 1ST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

During the year 78 cases of acquisition of properties, out of a total of 107 cases, were closed. Awards were given by the Special Collector in 35 cases up to 31st March last. The total area of the land acquired under the awards is 29,477 square yards. The total amount of these awards is as follows :—

	Rs.
Acquired by private agreement	3,35,740
Acquired through the Court	1,96,979
	5,32,719

This gives a rate of Rs. 18-07 per square yard of land, including buildings. The gross Municipal assessed annual value of the properties was Rs. 34,194 ; so that on an average the cost price comes to 15-57 times the gross annual value.

Of the properties acquired, the materials of 21 properties were sold by public auction for a total sum of Rs. 17,205, and have realized, on an average 14-58 per cent. of the prices paid for the buildings.

PROGRESS WITH CHAWLS.

Four out of the six chawls at Agripada were practically completed, but they could not be occupied owing to difficulties which have arisen in regard to a suitable watersupply and the drainage connections.

Tenders for paving and draining the courtyard were invited, and the work was about to commence.

Proportionate amount of sanctioned Estimate for 4 chawls	Rs. 1,97,116
Expenditure to 31st March 1901	13,136

The construction of the other chawls, both within and outside the Nagpada area, has been postponed until the Board obtain experience of the working of the four buildings already constructed. If the results are favourable, it is hoped that the remaining buildings will be constructed by private enterprise aided, if necessary, by concession granted by the Board in regard to the sites ; in the meantime certain of the buildings required in Nagpada have been rented at reasonable rates to the inhabitants of the area. No complaints have been received from persons displaced owing to the demolition of houses required for the construction of the Board's new roads.

RECONSTRUCTION OF AREA.

During the year the Board have approved the revision of the proposals for the reconstruction of the area to be acquired for the 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme. The revised proposals have been approved by the Municipal Commissioner and are shown on plan No. 590 attached. The revision contemplates the laying out of the area in nearly parallel roads, with service-passages between the roads and back-yards, belonging to the houses, abutting on the service passages. The arrangement will thus provide for the houses having roads of a minimum width of 40 feet in front and open up all 40 feet wide at the back ; the backyards and service passage aggregating 40 feet in width. It is proposed to lay the sewers, drains and water-pipes under the service passage, thus doing away with the expense and nuisance of constantly having to open up the thorough fares for repairs. The service-passage will also be used by scavenging carts for the removal of refusse from the dust bins to be located in the backyard of each house. The revised arrangement will obviate the necessity of acquiring certain of the properties which are not needed for the Board's roads and passages and which the owners are willing to remodel to the new frontages and to the by-laws to be specially laid for rebuilding on this area.

The whole scheme has been devised in order to obtain thoroughly well ventilated and sanitary dwellings, without thereby sacrificing the whole commercial value of the land.

NEW STREETS.

The work of constructing one main and and cross road in this improvement area was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000, but only Rs. 6,624 were incurred on the collection of the materials, as the progress of work was delayed pending the acquisition of some of the properties on the lines of the roads.

AIR ANALISIS.

Towards the close of the year Government furnished, for the information of the Board, a copy of a letter from the Director in Chief of the Plague Research Laboratory and Dr. Taylor's report giving the results of the bacteriogical and chemical examination of the atmospheric end ground air of the Nagpada and Agripada districts.

QUEEN'S ROAD TO CARNAC BRIDGE.

With regard to the four alternative alignments for this scheme, referred to in last year's report, the Improvements' Committee made the following recommendations—

I. That application be made for sanction to the original Scheme No. 2, making the road 60 feet instead of 40 feet in width which would enable the Board, on receipt of sanction, to proceed with the acquisition of the area originally notified, the whole of which would be required.

II. Deal with the area east of Hussein Khan Khalifa Street (where Scheme No. 2 ends), including the whole of Mandvi Koliwada, as a separate Improvement Scheme.

III. Thereafter, under Section 29 (2), to modify Scheme No. 2 in such a way as to make it fit in with this Improvement Scheme and in such other way as may be desirable.

The Committee also considered the feasibility of constructing the main road in the Scheme on the northern alignment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and showed in their report how it was practicable to make it.

The proposals of the Committee were adopted by the Board, and the original scheme was submitted to Government for sanction, the reports, plans and papers having, in the meantime, been forwarded to the Municipal Corporation for an expression of their opinion as to the suitability of the line proposed.

In Government Resolution No. 349, dated the 17th January 1901, Government sanctioned the scheme up to the point on the east side where it is proposed that the new main road should cross Hussein Khan Khalifa Street, which comprises all the properties, the immediate acquisition of which had been proposed. They, however, asked that the Trustees should consider the feasibility of still further increasing the width of the proposed main artery, so that it may be 80 feet instead of 60 ; that, as regards the prolongation of the main artery in the Mandvi direction, an effort should be made to reach a point on the G. I. P. Railway further north than was proposed, the diversion beginning from some point between Kalbadevi Road and Shaik Memon Street ; and that the question of providing an over-bridge or of laying out a new road parallel with, and closely adjacent to the Railway, so as to connect with the existing over-bridges or one of them should be considered.

In connection with this Street Scheme, an Official representation was received towards the close of the year from the Municipal Commissioner for the improvement of the district known as Mandvi Koliwada.

This representation and the points raised in the Government Resolution, are receiving the attentions of the Trustees.

A plan showing the final revision of this Scheme

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1901.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF a MONUMENT or TABLET erected in Bombay to the memory of HUGH HALL, an Englishman, who died (in the service of the East India Co.) in Bombay about 1847. A reward will be given for a description of such monument, its inscription and any particulars regarding same. Apply in the first instance to the MANAGER of this paper.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JAPAN.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—June 10, at Kobe, Andrew Fergus Williamson, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

ADEN.

BIRTH.

LAWRENCE—July 16, at Aden, the wife of St John L Lawrence, Assistant Surgeon, I. S. M. D, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PEDRAZA—July 23, at his residence, Albert Buildings, Fort, at 7 p.m., Professor Olegario Sanchez Pedraza, K. C. I. C., aged 50. The funeral will leave his residence at 4-30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday). Friends and pupils will kindly accept this intimation.

JAMNABAI—July 23, at Westropp House Ridge, Jamnabai, the only beloved daughter of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, and wife of Mr. Tulsidas Lallobhai Mody, aged 28. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. Oothamna ceremony will take place at Westropp House, on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 13, at Darjeeling, the wife of G R Clarke, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

COLDSTREAM—July 15, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain W M Coldstream, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOUSDEN—July 13, at Overcourt, Murree, Geo. Alex. Housden, Survey of India, retired, in his 71st year.

WATERLOW—July 15, at Katni, on the way to Jubbulpore Hospital, Willie Theodore Waterlow, only son of the late Captain T Waterlow, R. N, born in Forres, Inverness, Scotland, and late of the East Indian Railway, Sutna.

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THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Chusan, Captain C. E. Daniel, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai, experienced moderate weather accompanied with downfalls of rain. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Henzada, Captain F. G. Cunningham, arrived in harbour from Karachi met with moderate monsoon and high swell and fine weather.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 23.

Jabulpore.—Rainfall 2 1-2 inches. Weather Cloudy.

Secunderabad.—Rainfall 10 cents. Weather threatening.

JULY 22.

Akola.—Rainfall yesterday 13 cents; more rain however has fallen in the district and all the plants are in very good condition; weather to-day is cloudy and monsoonish.

Barsi.—Rainfall yesterday 10 cents; weather continues showery and is favourable to all the standing crops.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	53	99	46	02	49	19	42	74
Tuesday, 23rd July	00	32	00	20	00	45	00	15
Total.....	54	31	46	22	49	64	42	93
Total fall to July 23, 1900 ...	32	63	31	42	31	15	32	13
Total fall to July 23, 1899 ...	22	85	21	40	29	71	26	62

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 23rd July.....	0	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Sirsa, Belgaum, Malegaon, Masulipatam and Coimbatore, the pressure changes have been small. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5 to 10 in excess of normal at Malegaon, Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Agra, and 5 at Ajmere, Deesa, and Ahmedabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64 at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small, and the sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Saugor (3.49") and Raipur (2.33"); over an inch at Allahabad, Ratnagiri and Karwar, and light to moderate showers at Masulipatam, Secundarabad, Cochin, Mangalore, Goa, Belgaum, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Akola, Amrauti, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Veraval, Jeypore, Jhansi and Cawnpore.

The monsoon is weak on the West Coast, and rain, in light or moderate showers, is likely in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and the Malabar and West Coast Districts.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1901.

MANDARINS AND LITERATI.

THE Chinese have again assumed a high tone in their dealings with Europeans, Reuter tells us. It is felt at Tientsin that the Chinese are in nowise over-awed or repentant. And English missionaries have found a magistrate who had been sentenced to perpetual exile, still holding office as Taiyuen-fu. Nor is this all. Reference to our news from the Far East received by yesterday's China mail shows that Prince Tuan and Tung-fu-Siang are in the vast grass lands beyond the Great Wall collecting together such troops as they can raise while the "Allied Villager's" movement is spreading. Recent developments seem to suggest that another mistake has been made in regard to China and that the lessons of the former crises will be found to have been in vain. In Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole's account of the career of Sir Harry Parkes in China, a very pregnant passage occurs to which attention may be drawn to-day: "The mistake which we made in 1842, in not insisting upon full diplomatic representation; the mistake we repeated in 1858, in retiring before the provisions of the Treaty of Tientsin were seen to be carried out; and again in 1860 in allowing the audience of the Emperor to be waived and a series of consequent indignities to be incurred—all these the fruit of that timid vacillation of the British Government which forms its only 'continuity of policy' in the Far East, drew upon us the contempt of the astute statesmen of China, and brought upon our heads the imminent tragedy of 1900. In April 1901, it looks as if all previous mistakes were to be eclipsed by a fresh colossal blunder in withdrawing the forces of Europe before anything has been accomplished towards the removal of the causes of disorder." July finds the prospect more gloomy. Sir Ernest Satow is lodging, or has lodged a protest, but protests do not go very far. Sir Harry Parkes proved conclusively that the only way to gain respect in China is to command it. And we should like to know what steps are likely to be taken in case our Ministers' protest is disregarded. The troops left behind are sufficient to guard the Legations perchance. But certainly not to enforce compliance with the terms agreed upon between the Ministers and the Chinese plenipotentiaries. The one official found by the missionaries still retaining office though long ago sentenced to perpetual banishment is not the only one by a large number. We are now powerless to command respect. Not a week passes but the reappearance is announced of one or another official who was supposed to have been executed, by way of illustrating the fact that the Mandarins are all powerful in China and that neither the Empress Dowager nor the people can subdue them.

Notwithstanding that we have spent four and a half millions—exclusive of the naval expenditure—and that the other European Powers were also put to great expense, it would appear that the outlay has been in vain and that we are no nearer to a settlement in China than we were a year ago. By way of counterblast to the "Parkes" volume, this week, comes one through the same publishers, Messrs. Methuen, to tell us that we ought not to expect to be nearer a settlement and that it is not desirable that we should, that the Chinese are right and the Powers wrong. The author is Mr. Chester Holcombe for many years interpreter, Secretary of Legation and acting Minister of the United States. He is a kind of Anglo-Chinese Wedderburn or William Digby, who tells us, we have brought all the trouble upon ourselves, that the friction between the Celestial and the foreign devil are the result of misconception of Chinese character. The empire is not in a condition of anarchy, the Chinese are satisfied with their present form of Government under which much freedom is permitted. They prefer their own systems, will not allow others to decide for them and resent being treated as children, and it is for that reason, not on account of bigotry or superstition, that they oppose foreign improvements and innovations. Yet he is bound to admit that the official class is at the bottom of all the mischief, a class which is the largest single force, operating for good or evil, within the limits of the Chinese empire and dominating alike the throne and the populace, from the very conditions of its existence arranged in deadly hostility to progress or to any change in the existing regime. Their corruptness he accepts as natural, as well he may, for it is perfectly safe to say that there is corruption in every oriental public office from Suez to Kamtchatka, Yet Mr. Holcombe asks pity for them, as the doors of their seclusion have been thrown down and they have been brought face to face with a new world in which their knowledge is thrust aside as antiquated and worthless, their pride ridiculed as having no reasonable foundation, their influence antagonised and their very means of livelihood threatened. He believes that many of them are honest, conscientious and patriotic in their stern opposition to the new order of things, and when other phases and forces which have been at work in China, during the past sixty years are considered and understood this fact may seem less surprising. Yet he does not attempt to deny that the entire history of foreign relations with the Chinese Empire exhibits the literati as an intensely hostile and dangerous force. Every absurd story, calculated to arouse popular fear and hatred against foreigners, has either originated with or been countenanced by them. And the ultimate responsibility for every popular uprising, peaceful or violent, against foreigners or the modern ideas and ways of life, which they represent, must be laid upon the shoulders of the literati.

That they were responsible for the dethronement of the Emperor and the events which led up to the siege of the Legations, no one will for a moment deny. Yet Mr. Holcombe would have us look to them for reform. None but a Chinese should venture to undertake the task. Situated as Mr. Holcombe grants they are and their interests being entirely antagonistic to reform, it is extremely improbable anyone there equal to the task will be found. The system of individual responsibility, if it exists at all in the Chinese Empire, is not found in the organisation of the central authority. In every department the responsibility and authority are so far divided and subdivided, balanced and counterbalanced, that no one person is accountable for any act and no Board can do anything. Energy and honesty are wasted. Yet paradoxical as it may appear, industry, economy, patience, persistency of spirit and stability—all of these most excellent traits of character are notably developed in the Chinese, and each one of them. Mr. Holcombe holds to "constitute an argument in favour of their capacity for reform and their ability to accomplish the much-needed task themselves, while their very conservatism, leading them to continue in making changes, will ensure permanence to a new and better state of things. Mr. Holcombe has great faith in his fellow-countrymen when he asks them to accept all this without one solitary pinch of salt. Neither do his comments on the complete demoralisation of the public service go towards inspiring confidence. Officers are free to make demands not recognised by law and the people, knowing this, endeavour to pay less. The inevitable result is "what is seen to-day in China—hopeless confusion in the finances of the empire; an utter lack of any relationship between what the people actually pay in taxes and the sum which the Government receives; more money raised and less available than is necessary. And perhaps the worst effect of this system is found in a public sentiment apparently so debauched that no approach to dishonesty or corruption is seen in it, but is shortly defended as reasonable and business-like." Yet it is from officials such as are here described that we are told to look for reforms and on officials such as these that the blame for the events now recorded, mainly rests. The allied villagers are actuated in their movements by the advice of the literati and the failure to carry out the sentences on the officials sentenced to death or to banishment is also to be debited against them.

TUBERCULOSIS.

WHEN, three years ago the national movement for the prevention of tuberculosis began in England, the Prince of Wales placed himself at the head of the Association which was then formed. The object of the eminent physicians and others who initiated the movement was to enlighten public opinion and to organise action with a view to check the spread of a disease, which in its commonest form carries off more victims in temperate climates than all other infectious diseases combined. What ravages phthisis causes in Bombay, the periodical reports of the Health Officers show. One of the aims of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was to raise funds to build Sanitaria, where sufferers from consumption could be treated before the disease had gone too far. In the new treatment of consumption climate is of little account, the great curative agent being fresh air. As England is not deficient in places where the purest breezes blow the new treatment means life for the thousands who cannot afford the journey to climates which have hitherto been regarded as especially favourable for consumptives. When King Edward, as Prince of Wales, gave his countenance to the project for establishing Sanitaria in England it was assured of success and the Duke of Cambridge who opened the Congress on Tuberculosis in the Queen's Hall on Monday, was able to inform the gathering of British and foreign savants that £120,000 had been raised for a National Sanitarium. The International Congress was one of the means decided upon by the British National Association in pursuance of their object and when it was suggested His Majesty readily consented to inaugurate its deliberations. Since the promise was given the Prince of Wales has become the King and the Duke of Cambridge has fulfilled the duty on his behalf. The results of the Congress will represent the sum of the information and experience gained throughout the world as to the methods available for stamping out the fell disease in its various forms. Europe, Asia, America, and the Colonies were asked to send representatives to the Congress. The programme provides for the reading of papers, and clinical and pathological demonstrations, while a special feature of the Congress is a museum containing pathological and bacteriological collections, charts, models and other exhibits. From all the information available it will be possible to frame resolutions which will indicate the public and private measures best adapted for the suppression of tuberculosis. The National Sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculous patients will be established on lines which the Congress may decide to be best.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The lighter figures relating to famine relief are a true indication of the improvement which has been more and more manifest during the past few weeks. The rainfall during the past week has been general throughout Bombay Presidency, varying in amount in the districts of Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan. Sowings are taking place in all districts, and in Ratnagiri and Kanara they are almost completed. Transplantation is in progress in Surat, Nasik and Konkan, but slight damage is reported to seedlings by rats, locusts and insects. The fodder supply is daily improving, and side by side with this can be expected the improvement of plough cattle. There is unfortunately a slight deficiency in Sholapur and Dharwar. The scanty rainfall in Northern India is having an effect upon the Sind irrigation supplies, several canals being deficient in water. Good accounts are to hand concerning the cotton crop, and if only more rain descends in Gujarat, the Deccan, Belgaum and Dharwar there will probably be a good harvest. In parts of Madras there is a deficiency of rain and water supplies are still very low, while in this area the crops are fading for want of rain. In other parts of the Southern Presidency prospects are very encouraging and the same report comes from Bengal, where agricultural operations are being pushed vigorously forward. More rain, which has thus far been general and moderately heavy, is still needed. The rain, which has descended in the North-Western Provinces has been beneficial to standing crops, and facilitated autumn sowings, which are general. The rainfall is not up to the average, and has been even less in the Punjab, where sowing is backward. Young locusts have been destroyed in Peshawar, but in Mooltan and Lahore they have damaged crops. Prospects are favourable in Assam, where early rice is being harvested. Jute is in fair condition and plucking of tea is in progress. In Berar, cotton has germinated throughout the province and the young crop is doing fairly well; in Mysore agriculture is thriving; transplanting of rice continues in Coorg; and sowing has commenced in Hyderabad but more rain is required to enable it to become general. The monsoon rainfall is below the average in the Central Provinces, and this deficiency is retarding, and in some parts has stopped sowings. In Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Caindwara it has been necessary to resow to some extent, and anxiety is felt in Saugor, Damoh and the Nerbudda Valley. Heavy rain is required for rice transplantation. Where the rainfall is sufficient autumn crops are being sown in Rajputana, and in Bhopawar, Central India, standing crops are withering; the fall in this area being only light. Rain is also needed in Kashmir, where locusts have now appeared, but happily have caused no damage.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS.

THE decision of the Orient Line to employ lascar crews announced by Reuter in our issue of to-day, while conferring a great benefit on the much maligned lascar is not one which will be popular with those who have the welfare of the British seaman at heart. This increasing tendency on the part of British shipowners to employ lascars to the exclusion of British seamen threatens at no distant date to raise a very serious question, the settlement of which may perhaps call for legislative measures. The action of the Orient Line is not unlikely to be followed by other steamship companies and as a resultant a large number of British and Australian seamen will be thrown out of employment. The number of British seamen finding employment is decreasing at an alarming rate every year, as is proved by statistics published by the Board of Trade, and if this unhappy state of things is allowed to go on unchecked the British seaman will soon become a name only. The Admiralty are at the present time devising all kinds of schemes to increase the efficiency of the Navy Reserve, both as regards its personnel and strength, but the action of British shipowners is scarcely conducive to the promotion and furtherance of these schemes.

OFFICERS going to Kasauli for the Pasteur treatment will be allowed in future free passages as though proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

YESTERDAY evening at a largely attended meeting of ratepayers held in the Gaiety Theatre, resolutions were passed protesting against the introduction of meters in connection with the domestic water supply of the City and calling upon the ratepayers' representatives on the Corporation to oppose the proposal. It was also decided to form a Ratepayers' Association and a Committee was appointed to set it going.

THE tongas, ponies and gear, presented by Mr. Dhanjibhoy, will be retained in China for station use.

ORDERS in connection with the measures afoot for the curtailment of the bulk of annual reports are still being issued. The latest is that the map showing the incidence of cholera visitations is to be omitted from future annual Sanitary Reports.

CONCESSIONS for the issue of duty free salt for industrial purposes are to be subject in future to the payment to Government by the concessionaire of a fixed sum of Rs. 300 a year to cover the cost and trouble of inspections and other departmental expenses involved.

A RANGOON telegram says: Before Mr. Moultrie, Sub-divisional Magistrate, went to the Court yesterday a half-dressed Burman, decorated with beads round his neck, and holding a sharp-edged *dah* in his hands, ascended the Bench and took his seat on it. He held the formidable weapon across his knees and refused to leave the Court. Two policemen rushed upon him, disarmed him and conveyed him to the town lock-up. The prisoner claims to be a prince of the Royal blood. This incident has created a terrible commotion.

MR. J. D. B. GRIBBLE, I.C.S., retired, now an Advocate in Hyderabad, is said to have approached the Nizam's Government regarding the formation of a Syndicate in England for starting light feeder lines, in connection with the railways in the Nizam's Dominions, with a monopoly for the construction of such feeder lines, and the right to transfer the construction of one or more lines to other Companies. Several such schemes are said to have been submitted to the Nizam's Government of late years and some of them will perhaps assume definite shape ere long. Several well-known Bombay merchants have it is also reported applied for permission to construct cotton presses and ginning factories in proximity to stations on the Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway.

A BERLIN journal asserts that negotiations are proceeding in Paris and St. Petersburg for the issue of another Russian loan of 125,000,000 roubles.

IT is reported that the Grand Duke Alexander, the Tsar's brother-in-law, will visit Sofia this month, and that the King and Queen of Servia are to visit Russia in September.

THE police at St. Louis, are investigating a report that the gasolene yacht, Charles Edmond, with twenty-five young men on board, was lost twenty-five miles south of here in a storm last night.

THE "Herald" learns that Attorney-General Knox is preparing a case against one of the Trusts. The prosecution will be a test case to ascertain whether the Federal Anti-Trust law can be enforced.

PRINCE Adalbert, the son of the Kaiser, and who is intended for the navy, is so sea sick that he is confined to his berth on the training-ship. It is feared that he will have to be removed, when he will be sent into the army and a younger brother will be made a sailor.

DRS. SCHMITZ and Loock both of the "Koelnische Zeitung" have been fined for repudiating in too strong terms a statement made by the "Leipziger Neueselo Nachrichten" to the effect that a sum of £600,000 had been sent to Cologne by the De Beers Company for purposes of agitation.

THE French navy estimates for 1902 provide for an increased expenditure of £660,000 over that of the current year. England's example of arming and commissioning the latest built ships will be followed by France, while the guardships' division will be done away with, and the ships composing it passed into two reserve squadrons, each of three battleships and a cruiser, to be attached to the Channel and Mediterranean fleets respectively. Five new battleships and one first-class cruiser will be ready for their trials in 1902, and six battleships will be laid down during the same period.

THE BATTLE ON THE THAMES.

HENLEY REGATTA AND FOREIGN CREWS.

BY B. FLETCHER ROBINSON.

LONDON, JULY 5.

THERE are two Henleys, the one a business-like regatta, the other a popular water carnival. And it is through this that friction is apt to arise. For your oarsman is a serious person, opposed to mere frivolity. He trains strictly; he gives up smokes and occasional mixed drinks; he talks of nothing but the "times" of the other crews in trial sprints over the course, and the faults and failings of the men in his own boat. In the morning he is taciturn and critical. After lunch he is somewhat brighter, yet subdued by the thought that the hark work of the day has yet to be done. After dinner he becomes quite garrulous, and will state his opinions on the burning question of the rowing world loudly and distinctly.

Yet never does he condescend to really frivol; nor does it enter his mind for a moment that Henley has not been delivered into his hands, and that steam launches, house-boats, picnic parties, trippers, and—alas for his gallantry!—fair ladies generally are not trespassers who ought to be indicted as a nuisance, and removed from the course. It is frankly a one-sided view of the question, but, after all, it can be understood.

AS A CARNIVAL.

To the parson who regards Henley as London's water carnival—and the oarsman must remember that he and his class number not a few—the actual races are not of absorbing interest. He knows nothing of the niceties of watermanship. To bucket is not an offence in his eyes to hang over the stretcher or wash out will not seem worthy of reproof to him.

Between the people who held such different views a mild warfare is waged. The carnivalists increased year by year, invaded the course and hampered the racing boats. The oarsmen struck up posts and obtained patrol boats from the Thames Conservancy. The carnivalists dodged the patrols but the oarsmen put down floating booms from post to post, and checkmaked them completely. The merry house-boat folk hired bands dispensed champagne and otherwise caused crowds (of boats) to collect to the hindering of traffic. The oarsmen refused to allow subletting of house-boats, thus obtaining a hold over those who applied for the places.

But the money received from this rich source fell so rapidly that the oarsmen were beaten, and this year subletting has been allowed, whereby the number of house boats has sprung up again to its old proportions.

It was a dull Henley last year. Many a brave fellow was away at the war; many a lady wore mourning for some lost one. But this year, although the shadow still lies across the land, people have forgotten, or for three days will forget, the 200,000 fighting men south across the seas. Americans have come crowding over; French and German and Belgian visitors are expected; in truth, matters look well for Henley town and its licensed victuallers.

AN EXPERT ON THE CREWS.

As regards the condition of the crews and the probable winners of the races, I add the comments of an old Blue who also chances to possess the winning medals of the pick of the open races at Henley:—

"It can hardly be said, with the preliminary practice now to all intents over, that the rowing at Henley is up to the standard that one is accustomed to expect or at least to hope, to see attained at what is becoming more and more the only first-class regatta of the year.

"In view of the entries of the Pennsylvanian and Belgian eights, the racing for the Grand Challenge will provide most interest and probably most excitement. Leander, the holders, have been lately strengthened by the inclusion of Dudley Ward, vice Thornhill indisposed. They have now at least five oarsmen of exceptional power and skill, foremost among them, both for style and work, being the newcomer; but yet they cannot be said to be a really good crew. Etherington-Smith, admirable in the middle of the boat, is not a satisfactory stoke for an eight over the Henley course.

THE AMERICANS A DANGER.

"Apart from the Belgian crew, which had not arrived on Saturday, I think that the Americans are Leander's most dangerous opponents. Their style is very much like that of Cornell, Yale, and the other American college crews which have of late years come over, there being absolutely no body swing and no catch at the beginning of the stroke and adistinct rush forward; but they are perfectly together, use their legs hard, and seem to be as strong and fit as prize fighters. With a leading wind they should be able to lead any crew they meet for a mile at least, but with a foul wind I shall not be afraid of them.

"The Belgian crew are said to be a better crew and better boated than last year. If this is true they should be very dangerous opponents to anything they have to meet. New College are very disappointing. The four stern oars are good, but there is that weakness in the bows which is so often apparent in college crews. They are neither fast nor taking to the eye. The two metropolitan crews are both poor, though Trames have a useful-looking man at 7.

"For the Stewards' Cup—perhaps to old oarsmen the most attractive race of the meeting—there are but three competitors. Of these London R. C. may be disregarded, and the final heat should be fought out between Leander and Third Trinity, both good crews. Leander are more powerful, but 'Third' seem to travel the faster, and have the additional advantage of being well steered. I expect to see them have a bit the best of the argument at the finish, especially as three members of the crew are engaged in no other race.

"There are six entries for the Ladies' Plate, and there should be keen and interesting racing, the college crews being distinctly of a good class. Eton I have not seen, but I hear that the eight is not so good as the school has turned out in recent years. University College paddle better than they row, while both Jesus, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin are strong but rough.

"Five college crews have entered for the Visitors' Cup, but with the exception of Balliol there is no four of any class. Balliol, with Warre and Hale at stroke and 3 respectively, should win without difficulty. For the Thames Cup no fewer than twelve clubs have entered their eights, five of them hailing from the Universities. Of these I think Trinity Hall are the best, rowing in a far better style than crews from this college have shown for many years.

"The pick of the other eights are Kingston R. C. and the Royal School of Mines R.C. I think that Kingston or Trinity Hall should win this event, some of the heats for which will be rowed to-day to reduce to-morrow's programme to more workable proportions. For the Wyfold there is also a large entry, eight crews competing, the best of which seem to be Trinity Hall and London R.C.

"For the Nickalls Challenge Cup and Silver Goblets there are but three entries—viz., Hale and Warre, of Balliol, who won the Pairs at Oxford; Burnett and Payne, of Leander; and De Sauvile and Van Cranbrugge. The Leander pair are short of practice, but very powerful; the Balliol pair neat, but lacking in 'devil'; while the foreigners are quite an unknown quantity. Considering that Burnett and Payne are also rowing in the Leander eight and four, I shall expect to see the Balliol pair win.

"INTERNATIONALISING" HENLEY.

An old Blue has written me a letter which opens up an important question. He states that in his opinion the throwing open of the races to foreign crews is a great mistake, and if you will consider his arguments I think you will realise that from his point of view they are sound.

But now that foreign crews have improved in their rowing, now that we may expect the pick of the American crews to frequently visit us, it is becoming very necessary that the reputation of English oarsmanship should be defended by a powerful club or clubs. This year it will be upon Leander that we must depend for keeping the Grand Challenge Cup in the country, and thus the tendency will be towards the strengthening of the strong clubs to the further disadvantage of the weaker. Can this be for the good of our rowing in the future.

It may be said that such an argument as this is discourteous or unsportsmanlike. But I would suggest a second regatta, at which the winning clubs or combination of clubs might race the foreign crews.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER LOSSES.

LONDON JULY 22.

An official despatch says that since the 15th instant 68 Boers have been killed and wounded, 316 made prisoners and surrendered and 5,600 horses captured.

THE DEATH OF MRS. KRUGER.

Mrs. Kruger was buried on Sunday.

Mr. Kruger is downcast, but in vigorous health.

He has received numerous condolences from abroad.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL BADEN-POWELL.

JULY 23.

It is understood that General Baden-Powell is seriously ill owing to the prolonged strain on him and that he has been ordered complete rest for three months.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

JULY 22.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall met with the heartiest welcome at Perth.

COST OF THE CHINA WAR.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a question in the Commons to-night, said that the total cost of the Chinese expedition was £4,350,000, exclusive of naval expenditure.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is announced at Washington that a plan for payment of the indemnity by China has been definitely adopted.

The amortization of bonds begins in 1902 and the principal and interest will be entirely liquidated in 1940.

It is expected that China will raise 23 millions annually.

COUNT WALDERSEE.

Count Waldersee has arrived at Suez.

LASCARS FOR THE ORIENT LINE.

The Orient Line has decided to employ lascar crews.

The Australian Labour Unions are raising an outcry against this.

PLAGUE ON AN ORIENT STEAMER.

There are two suspected plague cases on the Orient steamer Ormuz, which has arrived at Plymouth and the usual precautions are being taken.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

OPENED BY THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Cambridge, on behalf of the King, opened the Tuberculosis Congress to-day, in the presence of a large gathering of British and Foreign savants.

The Duke of Cambridge announced that £1,20,000 were waiting to be employed in the erection of a National Sanitarium in accordance with the recommendations of the Congress.

PART OF THE INDIAN LOAN ALLOTTED.

£703,500 have been allotted to applicants for the Indian Loan who, notwithstanding its withdrawal, desired to adhere to their applications.

MORE HEAT IN AMERICA.

A fresh intense heat wave is passing over the American cornbelt.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The New Zealand Government is urging the Establishment of a Technical University in London to be open to the Empire, as a Victoria Memorial.

SPECIAL GRANT TO LORD ROBERTS.

Mr. Balfour announced in the Commons last night that a grant would be proposed for Lord Roberts.

The "Times" says it is believed the grant will be one hundred thousand pounds.

ATTACK ON THE WAZIRISTAN MILITIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Eight sepoys of the Southern Waziristan Militia left Wana for Tiarza on the afternoon of the 21st July. An advance party, consisting of a naik and two sepoys were fired on at close range by a gang of about a dozen raiders from the edge of a big nullah crossing Raghza. The naik was killed and both sepoys wounded. The remainder of the party exchanged shots with the gang, but being outnumbered and the enemy being armed with Martinis, the sepoys were unable to prevent rifles and cartridges of the advance party being carried off. The news of the attack was brought to Wana by a Darwesh Khel and Captain Jacob with a native officer and some men of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and Militia at once went out to Tiraza and found that the Jamadar of the post there had already been out in pursuit of the marauders who had escaped. A large number of Mahsuds took part in the pursuit and protest that the attack was committed by Darwesh Khels.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The substantive rank of Colonel is conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Woolcombe, A. A. G., Musketry, Army Headquarters.

Captain Wingfield. D. A. G., R. A., Bombay, is granted two month's leave in India.

THE current year's indent for medical stores from Home for the five commands totals over £20,000.

THE sentence of death passed on the Sikh Lance Naik of the 5th Punjab Infantry who murdered four villagers in the Tochi last month has been confirmed, and was carried out on the 15th instant.

THE Secretary of State has approved the proposed re-organisation of the supervising staff of Gymnasia to one Inspector for the whole of India, with four Superintendents for Central Schools, on staff allowances of Rs. 400 and Rs. 123, respectively, the latter to hold their appointments for three years.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL, JULY 23.—Platt, Captain, Bombay 1st Gloucester Regiment, on leave from Colombo.

DEPARTURES JULY 23.—Lloyd-Jones. Captain, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on leave to Poona.

Shuldham Lye, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, the Royal Irish Regiment, off leave to Mhow.

OFFICERS ON BOARD THE SUMATRA AND UGANDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Brigadier-General, Pipon, Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Stockley, Majors Rennytailyour, and Steele and Captains Coxhead, Norie, Ryder, Thornton and Carr, and also several of the Army Headquarters Staff subordinates are aboard the transport Sumatra, which is due at Calcutta from Hongkong on the 2nd proximo. Captains Cunningham and Chitale are aboard the Uganda also arriving at Calcutta on the 2nd proximo.

CHITRAL RELIEF PROGRAMME.

The programme of the Chitral relief, to be carried out during the coming autumn is settled. The force to go to Kila-Drosh comprises one section of the Peshawar Mountain Battery from Abbottabad, 2-2nd Gurkhas from Dehra Dun, 1 Company Bengal Sappers from Roorkee. Of troops returning from Kila-drosh, 1 section Peshawar Mountain Battery goes to Abbotabad, 42nd Gurkhas to Abbottabad, 5th Company Bengal Sappers to Khusalgarh and sections C. and D. No. 33 Native Field Hospital to Calcutta. The 15th Sikhs with sections C. and D. No. 31 Native Field Hospital accompany the relieving column as far as Mirkhani, afterwards returning with the relieved troops and going to Peshawar and Rawalpindi, respectively.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BULSAR, JULY 23.

A crowded public meeting of agriculturists including a few female khatedars, and leading men of Bulsar taluka was held on Sunday at Bulsar under the presidentship of Mr. Vasanji Paragji. Resolutions to send delegates to the public meeting to be held in Bombay and a memorial to the Bombay Government, entering a respectful protest against the new land bill, and urging the Government to drop it, were unanimously passed.

MEETING AT PARDI

NAWSARI, JULY 23.

A well-attended meeting of Pardi taluka agriculturists was held yesterday evening at Pardi to protest against the Land Revenue Amendment Bill. Mr. Udechand Amerchand presided and resolutions were passed appointing an influential committee to petition the Bombay Government, and for the election of delegates to represent the taluka agriculturists at the public meeting to be convened at Bombay by the Presidency Association.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JULY 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here homeward yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. F. Ferdinand from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 21st instant.

The same Co.'s s. s. Melpomene from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Yarns quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 14-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	92 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-16
Bar Silver	26 7-8

FIRE ON THE S. S. JOHANNESBURGER.

ABANDONED BY THE FIRE BRIGADE.

HOW THE CAPTAIN SAVED HIS VESSEL.

THE Hansa Line s. s. Johannesburger, Captain H. Moller, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg via Antwerp and Massowa, and is now discharging the cargo in Prince's Dock "E" shed, was on fire while the vessel was loading at Antwerp, on the 23rd May last. The fire suddenly broke out about 11 p.m. in the main hold, where a lot of New Orleans cotton was stowed. The ship's fire hose was immediately brought into use, and the shore fire brigade arrived to give assistance within ten minutes of receiving the alarm. The fire spread so rapidly that the men employed in the hold barely had time to save their lives. There were soon half a dozen powerful fire hoses in use and torrents of water were poured into the burning hold but nobody could really get at the bed of the fire owing to the dense smoke. After a struggle lasting about three hours the fire brigade gave the steamer up and the port authorities sent the boats and pilots to take the burning ship away from the quay and to sink her on the opposite side of the river. At this moment, Captain Moller, the Commander of the ship, stepped in and asked the port authorities to allow him to extinguish the fire by another method and to allow him to keep the vessel one hour longer at the quay, after which time he was willing to obey their orders, to have the ship sunk, if the fire was not put out. The shore fire brigade was sent away and the Captain with his own officers and crew, had all the hatches put on and battened down and also all the ventilators closed and then sent ashore to get fluid carbonic acid. At the same time he had the steam of the ship's donkey boiler blown into the burning hold, and when the fluid carbonic acid arrived, he had about eight gallons of it thrown into the lower part of the hold through another ventilator by means of a long rubber hose. As carbonic acid is lighter than air, it rose from the bottom of the hold and took away all the oxygen—the necessary nourishment for the fire, while the steam which was applied from the upper part did not allow any new oxygen to come down. Within an hour, the large fire was extinguished and the steamer was saved. The port authorities of Antwerp and especially the fire brigade men were greatly puzzled and astonished to see the wonderful power of fluid carbonic acid. Captain Moller really deserves great praise for using this ingenious means and displaying such presence of mind in saving his vessel.

A VIENNA Correspondent gives some particulars regarding the recent seizure and removal to St. Petersburg of certain documents from the Finnish State archives at Helsingfors—presumably with the object of destroying all documentary evidence of the historical privileges granted to Finland.

THE "Petit Journal" states that the French naval authorities have under consideration a scheme for the protection of Marseilles and of the coast from Cape Couronne to La Ciotat by means of mobile defences. In the old harbour, says the Journal, a special anchorage will be made to shelter a strong flotilla of seventeen torpedo-boats and three submarines. The Frioul dock will be abolished. The definitive establishment of a torpedo station at Marseilles only depends now on the negotiations proceeding with private owners and with the Public Works Department.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR O. S. PEDRAZA.

WE regret to announce the sad news of the death of Professor Oligario Sanchez Pedraza, which took place at his residence, Albert Buildings, yesterday evening. Signor Pedraza was born in Spain in 1851. His grandfather was a professor at the College of Salamanca and his father held a very high post in the Forest Department in Spain. Having completed his education and graduated in the University of Salamanca, Signor Pedraza served his three years in the Spanish military service and afterwards took to the study of modern languages for which he had a natural liking. Having obtained a complete mastery over the literature of these languages he travelled to Brussels, where he was appointed Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador. Whilst in Brussels he married Miss Christiana Ferri in 1871. He then stayed for a short time in Naples and Egypt and came to Bombay about the year 1874. Here he began his career as a teacher of the French language and very soon secured many pupils, European and native. When he commenced teaching French to our Indian students that language was not introduced in the curriculum of our University studies and it was he who repeatedly brought before the Senate of our University the question of introducing French among the second languages and at last succeeded in having it grouped with the other second languages. Professor Pedraza's profound knowledge of French literature and his thorough mastery of the language attracted the attention of many distinguished public men who were proud of being his pupils; amongst others were Sir John Jardine, Sir J. Scott, Sir Raymond West and Principal Wordsworth. Professor Pedraza was appointed by the High Court as French translator and interpreter, he also discharged the duties connected with the post of foreign translator to the General Post Office. His singular attainments as a man of wide culture and his brilliant abilities were recognized and appreciated by Lord Reay, Chancellor of the Bombay University, who nominated him a fellow of the University in 1883, and up to his death Professor Pedraza always took an active part in the management of matters educational. In 1887, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain conferred upon him the honor of Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, on which occasion the member of the Circle Litteraire entertained him to an evening party and voted him an address of congratulation. Professor Pedraza was the founder of the Cercle Litteraire in 1883 and held the office of President till his death. It was only at the last social meeting of the Institution that Professor Pedraza charmed his audience with a recitation, wherein he displayed his excellent histrionic powers. The members of the Circle lose in him a worthy president, a kind friend, and a distinguished scholar. It was at a meeting of the Cercle that Professor Pedraza some years back, delivered a learned lecture on Victor Hugo wherein he exhibited unparalleled mastery over the language and literature of France. The Cercle owes its present flourishing state to Signor O. S. Pedraza. For his unremitting labours in the cause of the advancement of the study of French Language and literature, the Government of France conferred upon him in 1891 the decoration of Officier d'Academie Univ, Gallic. He contributed some translations from the French to the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" which were highly spoken of. During the period of more than 25 years that Signor Pedraza passed in teaching French to the Indians, he prepared a very great number of students not only for our local University examinations but also for the Indian Civil Service. Signor Pedraza was a teacher of French in many of the local High Schools and a couple of years back was appointed a professor of the French Language and Literature at the Wilson College. He acted as examiner in French in the Matriculation and all the Higher examinations. He was foreign secretary to the Anthropological Society of Bombay. It is feared the study of French Language will receive a severe blow by the untimely death of one who was its cherished worshipper. Although his multifarious duties left him no time to take an active part in public matters, he always took a keen interest in them. He was a staunch friend of the natives of India and was always eager for their due advancement. He was an admirer of the late Justices Telang and Ranade. The good Professor had many noble qualities both of the mind and heart and he was always ready to help those who sought his aid in study and there are many French teachers in Bombay, who readily acknowledge that, but for his assistance and sympathy, they might not have succeeded. He was a "connaisseur" in music. A brilliant and attractive personality has thus passed away in Professor Pedraza and the educated class mourns the vanishing of one of the brightest luminaries in matters academical. He was a loving husband, a kind father and a genuine friend. He leaves after him a widow, two daughters and one son, who is at present studying at Blundell School, Devon, and a very large circle of friends and pupils to bemoan his early death.

CRICKET IN POONA.

THE only cricket match of any note decided in Poona last week was the Gymkhana Match vs. The Baronet Club. The latter brought a good team down and the Gymkhana was well represented though without Captain Wood. Captain Douglas won the toss and went in with Sale. The wicket was slow and the ball required a good deal of watching. The start was a good one under the circumstances and the score was 76 at the fall of the second wicket; then six wickets fell for an addition of 48 runs only and it looked as if the total would not reach 150. However the unexpected happened, Arthur the tenth bats man managed to keep up his wicket while Douglas played first-rate cricket and before Douglas was caught in the long field for 106, the score had reached 219. The innings closed for 240. Arthur played a very patient but lucky innings for 29 not out, which was of great value to his side.

The Baronet Club was dismissed for 87 in the first innings, Harcourt taking 6 wickets for 28 runs. Following on they started badly, but Mehromji came to the rescue. In the early part of his innings he made one or two strokes which just fell short of the fielders, but when he got set, he played a capital game and his off driving and pulling were very clean and hard. Colabawalla stayed in with him for an hour and a half at the close. Mehromji scored 141 not out out of 221 and we fully expect to see him chosen to play for the Parsees. His style of batting is very free and quite different from the cramped style which several of the Parsee batsman adopt. One who had several times in the last two years played cricket for the Poona Gymkhana joined the great majority last Friday. Captain Braddell was also well-known on the Madras side as a cricketer.

CROP PROSPECTS IN POONA AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

During the last fortnight, writes our correspondent, the weather round Poona has been extremely favourable for the growing crops. There have been showers every day but not heavy rain to drown the young bajri. Further west the rice crops are being transplanted and are doing well. Insects are doing some harm locally to the young crops but the bajri crop promises to be as strong and as good a crop as has been experienced for years. More rain is wanted in the eastern part of the District near Sholapur and Ahmednagar and the rain there has not yet been sufficient to allow sowing to be commenced.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN

THE Trustees of the Port at their meeting held yesterday considered the Tenders for their 4 percent. Loan of eleven and a half lakhs. Tenders were received for a total of Rs. 50,60,000. Tenders over Rs. 99-4 0 were accepted in full and the balance was distributed pro rata amongst the tenderers at that rate. The average rate of the tenderers accepted was Rs.99-5-0.

THE REV. W. W. PEYTON.

"To translate the Fourth Gospel in terms of modern Science," wrote Professor Marcus Dods, "might seem an impossible and if possible, an undesirable task, but Mr. Peyton has shown that it is both possible and full of results"—this is the task at which the Rev. W. W. Peyton has laboured for fifty years, and the re-publication of his great work the "Memorabilia of Jesus" in popular form reminds one that it was in this city that Mr. Peyton spent his first activities, first as Principal of Peyton's School and then as a Minister of the Free Church of Scotland. In his Life of Dr. Hugh Miller, of Bombay and Broughty Ferry, Mr. Peyton describes the Bombay of the Fifties and how he came under the influence of Miller and Professor Henderson. Miller was a doctor of medicine, "a hero of the Christian idea," beloved and respected by all classes. "Rampart Row, where the Millers lived, says Mr. Peyton in the life, "will long be remembered by many of us amid the recollections of the past, receding in the far distance now. At their place many a European, sick and in health, found a home and a welcome, or a night's rest and an evening cup of tea. Here missionary and benevolent hearts met and consulted together and planned schemes for good. It was here that I first met Hugh Miller, I a boy and he in the early prime of life."

Miller had suggested to Henderson that he should start a school for English boys, which was a much felt need, and got the first pupils together from the provinces. "My father (who was an officer in the army)" says Mr. Peyton "had told him of a son, who wished to study and the Doctor said, "I know a Scotch Professor, in one of our colleges who would like a pupil and would prepare him for a University at home or anything else—a learned, trustworthy, pious man, just the sort of man for your son." I became a pupil of th is Aberdeen graduate, a man of varied learning and culture, an enthusiast in academic communication, a sort of genius withal, to whom was given to inspire many a young man with the thirst of knowledge. A pupil of Henderson's and a friend of Hugh Miller's, and these were the two privileges on which much afterwards turned in my life."

After a successful career here in the society of men like Dr. Wilson, for whom he wrote extensively for the "Oriental Spectator," Robert Nesbit, "the liberal ancestor in the spiritual succession of the M'Cheyne type of men," Dr. Murray Mitchell "in every segment of him a cultured man of kindly radiances" Professor Bell, who with Henderson "laid the foundations of what became the Elphinstone College and later the University of Bombay"—Mr. Peyton finally left Bombay in 1858. He is however well remembered by old friends and pupils. To-day he has been called "Mathematical Professor turned Angelical Doctor of a new theology." An intimate friend of Drummond's, he has shared with Drummond, some amount of suspicion for a "heretical" line of teaching, and this has made him say, "Originality irritates the religious classes who will not be taken out of their indolent ways of thinking, who have a standing grievance against it, and heresy and heterodoxy are bad words ready for it. Theology must take its language from the time and this is the epoch of evolutionary thought."

"To see Mr. Peyton" wrote the "British Weekly" in 1891, "is to get a new and marked figure added to one's inner portrait gallery. Light of step and not over-tall, with square shoulders, a tropic skin relieved by full bushes of whitening hair, a keen vivacity of eye and bearing, there is outline you have him and are sure never to lose the impression. He goes breezily, wears his clothes indifferently. The cutting of the face is purely Scottish, it has the clear outline, the refined homeliness of a Scotch thinker. The special quality of him is to be very much alive, and to attack things in his own way. The soul of him cannot be content without making friends of its own. Then at bottom he is a realist, though with poetic surfaces. The remark may be challenged, but there is proof. He prepares phrases that are sharply realistic, he repeats them and will not let you put them aside. Firstly, hastening forth into the spaces of a subject, and 'doing it' with bold energy, he returns to make of it a telling and concrete description, a chapter for a handbook of the country. It is the popularising of science so to speak and cannot fail to stick in one's memory. All is bold, free, optimistic, and there is the third chief mark of Mr. Peyton, "Earth is a homeland among the Homelands of the Eternal Father. It is one of many stations and continents of being. We have begun a ceaseless moving." Sentences like these come with the bell-ring of a Mozart overture, and Mr. Peyton has moment of at least something like mysticism when across the fine-grained gleaming quartz a tracery of woven leaves falls lightly."

But this pen-portrait obscures one of Mr. Peyton's chief characteristics, a gentle and devout personality. Dr. William Wilson in inducting him to his new charge at Portsay in 1878 used these words in his address, "I rather shrink from saying much regarding his gifts and qualifications. He has been hitherto a beloved and successful minister and in coming to serve you has left an attached congregation. He has tender and affectionate nature, and is eminently guileless and transparent and simple as a little child." Mr. Elmslie Troup writing in the "Expository Times," once said, "Mr. Peyton has long been known to his friends, not only as a singularly gentle and beautiful spirit, piercing far into the spiritual, but as a man of altogether unique genius." We have other evidences of this characteristic trait. When Mr. Peyton left Portsay for Broughty Ferry, the "Piper O'Dundee," in reviewing his work, wrote, "A faithful pastor and lucid and convincing preacher, he has proved a loved and valued helper, not only to the members of his own congregation, but to crowds of outsiders, to whom his utterances have come with all the cheer of a new message. St. Luke's, one of the finest gothic churches in the district was erected during the ministry of Mr. Peyton and is a fitting monument of the man and his work."

"Messrs. Henderson and Bell," writes Mr Peyton "went out to Bombay from Scotland in, 1835 in the educational service, then in its inception," and in a measure Mr. Peyton is the product of that inauguration. As to the work he has done, we may cite the language of those who labour in the same sphere as he does. "He has accomplished a task," says the eminent Scotch Divine, Dr. Marcus Dods, "than which there was perhaps none more urgently required, he has brought Religion into line with nature and shown us that one God is in both, and that both are working out the same principles. To Mr. Peyton is due the credit of setting Christianity in new relations to nature and of thereby eliciting from each a significance previously hidden. He has produced a book which may be put on a level with the best work of this generation." "We do not think," wrote the "Literary World" lately, "that there is any man who can render the important service to his time of explaining Christianity in terms of modern science better than Mr. Peyton."

He has had a severe scientific training. He has been a great field geologist and secretary of mineralogical societies, attending Cambridge and the German University periodically. He is reputed to know the Scottish Highlands as no one else does. Justly to estimate the value of what he has done, these facts as to his Scientific training must be clearly understood. "W. W. Peyton has since arrived," wrote an admirer many years ago, in the "British Weekly" to the few, he never will to the many. As I again encountered his face, it looked more palæozoic than ever in its leonine mildness . . . . . and I found an equal difference in the preaching, whose good report I had in the time heard from the most thinking men in Scotland. Here also there has been an invasion of natural law in the spiritual world. The scientific microbe has found its way into every cell of every tissue of his thinking apparatus . . . . the attempt to think away the shadow by persistingly smiling at it is for very few and high natures. But I am nibbling away the solid gratitude which filled me as on that afternoon I heard goodness plead its own cause with reasons it had borrowed from worlds untravelled by the sun."

Mr. Peyton is now engaged in bringing out another book which he purposes calling "The Three Greatest Forces in the World," some chapters from which have already appeared in the "Contemporary Review." He says in one part here, "The need of the coming theology is a diction following the idioms of familiar speech," and this reminds one of the criticism by the "Expository Times." "Not the least valuable contributions of this remarkable book (the 'Memorabilia') are, as in Jean Paul Richter, the wonderfully beautiful thoughts which lie jewels throughout it."

One of the noted successful efforts of Mr. Peyton was his fight for freedom to introduce instrumental music into the services of the Free Church. Defeated by the local Presbytery, he carried the question to the General Assembly, and won.

HONGKONG'S FAREWELL TO ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ON July 2, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour was entertained at a dinner given in his honour by H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., and a distinguished company was invited to meet him and bid him farewell on the eve of his departure from the China Station, where he has done such good work.

H. E. the Governor in proposing the toast of the evening said:—During this last period of service on the coast of China, Admiral Seymour's command had embraced probably the most thrilling period of the history of the Chinese Empire with Western Nations. Fifteen months ago China seemed to be in its usual state of practical quiescence. Now and again there were incidents that might be regarded as normal evidences of sub-acute irritation. But there was nothing to show the world at large that the Boxer Movement in Shantung would involve almost all the northern provinces and would result in the carnival of blood that devastated the province of Chihli from that time down to a recent period. When those urgent messages of the 8th and 9th of June came to the fleets of the eight nations lying at Taku that the Legations were in grave peril and help must come at once or it would be too late, no time was lost in landing two thousand men, of whom 900 were British and of this column Admiral Seymour took command. The history of that gallant attempt to relieve the Legations they had all read: The hurried advance in which not a moment was lost; the evident belief of everybody that Boxer opposition would melt away like mist before the sun; the discovery that the railway was destroyed in front and broken up in rear while the column was attacked with a dogged courage and pertinacity that proved how little we knew of the possibilities in China when the people were roused to a state of fanatical frenzy. For seven long days the column fought its way back, attacked day by day by Imperial troops, who had now joined the Boxers, pounded by horse artillery that they could not reach, and slowly dragging the junks laden with their ever-increasing tale of wounded over the shallow waters of the Peiho. Every village and town was doggedly defended and had to be taken by assault. At the assault upon the large town of Peitsang the Admiral lost for a time the service of his flag captain and right hand man, Captain Jerram, who fell shot clean through the lung, but whom he welcomed among them that evening once more hale and sound. (Applause.) At length, weary and fagged, with ammunition expended and almost the last ration consumed, the column flung itself into the Arsenal at Hsi-ku—that was gallantly carried by a charge of British marines under Colonel Johnstone, (applause), where it found supplies of rice and stores of ammunition that enabled them to repel the continued attacks upon it until its ultimate relief by a column from Tientsin, when it returned having lost one-seventh of the force in killed and wounded. It was a gallant attempt, and the undaunted courage of the unceasing attacks on it was the measure of the valour of those who brought their wounded safely through. And all through that trying time Admiral Seymour gave another proof that in him England possesses a man with all the best qualities of a leader—quickness in conception, courage in action, and coolness in difficulties. Unsuccessful as was that attempt it was gallantly made, and in looking back upon the episode Sir Edward Seymour might well remember Addison's couplet—

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
"But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

So much for Sir Edward Seymour as a warrior, but history would assuredly one day tell how deeply we are indebted to him for the statesmanlike qualities that have done so much to assuage the difficulties of the past twelve months. He would say nothing of an iron hand, but surely an iron determination to support the dignity and the interests of his country was never clothed in more courteous exterior, and he believed that Sir Edward Seymour would carry away with him the friendship as well as the respect of the allied leaders and the two great Viceroys on the Yangtse, whose attitude of true patriotism during the late trying times ought to earn for them the deep respect of all right thinking men. Personally he thanked Sir Edward Seymour for the readiness with which he had always met every request from him as to precautions for the protection of the trade of Hongkong in the West River and he wished him, as he knew all did, God-speed and a long life of further usefulness in the noble profession of which he was so brilliant an ornament.

THE ADMIRAL'S REPLY.

Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, who was greeted with prolonged applause, said: With regard to the events of the last twelve months in the North to which His Excellency had so eloquently and kindly alluded, the position was very serious, and no one felt more strongly than he did that the expedition was a failure. The world had been kind enough to judge it as an attempt not wrong to make, but the felt distinctly that those who took part in it and everyone of our countrymen who thinks about it know the fact to be as he had stated it. He could not sit down without just alluding to the two Chinese Viceroys of the Yangtsze upon whom His Excellency had commented. They were both well known to him and he had the greatest regard for them. They were honourable gentlemen and the term patriotic was, he thought, the most suitable that could be applied to their ruling. (Applause.) Such patriotic ruling was to the benefit of China, and would tend to the preservation of peace and that good feeling and harmony which ought to exist. He would only ask His Excellency and his guests again to accept his deep gratitude for the way in which his health had been proposed and also for the way in which they had received the toast. It would be amongst the most pleasant recollections of his life, the evening he had spent amongst them. (Prolonged applause).

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE board of the Bombay City Improvement Trust held a special meeting last evening at their offices, Albert Buildings, Mr. S. Rebsch being in the chair. There were also present, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. Willcocks, Mr. F. Macrae, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. Viegas, Colonel Sinclair, Mr. F. C. Remington, and Mr. D. E. Watcha.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR LEASES:

THE WELLINGTON LINES:

In his memorandum the Chairman said that since the western plots on the Wellington Lines were leased, they had received no further applications for leases, though inquiries had been made in regard to certain plots. It seemed desirable, therefore, that they should reconsider the question of dealing with the vacant plots. Messrs. Gostling and Morris made proposals on behalf of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim to enlarge plot No. 3 which had been leased to that gentleman. The Chairman saw no objection to meeting that request. The arrangement of the building in the larger area, would without doubt be an improvement upon the plans sanctioned in the cases of plots Nos. 4 to 7.

Some of the members agreed in opinion with the Chairman, others making suggestions in connection with certain details of the proposal.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha in his minute, said: My opinion from the beginning has been averse to building on these plots. I have said over and over again that the trustees, in their greed to make money, which is certainly not the primary object for which the Trust has been created, have been letting out lands in the most eligible localities in the Fort, which should have been allowed to remain vacant. The whole of the ground, east and south of the Bandstand already presents a most ugly appearance while the æsthetics of this part of southern Fort have been ruthlessly spoiled by the hand of the architect and the builder. But since this has gone on, it is time, to protest against it even with greater emphasis than before. It is a great mistake to overcrowd this locality, and I am indeed sorry that my colleagues are blindly following in the line of the original authors of this ill-advised proposal. The future sanitary reformer of Bombay will always point his finger of reproach at the authors of this new mass of buildings which are now rearing their heads. There is still time to desist from further building on the plots. Let the Trustees confine their attention to the overcrowded slums in the native town, which still demand their best energy and consideration.

Colonel Sinclair, in his minute said: I agree with Mr. Watcha that this ground should never have been built on but as it has been begun, it must now be completed. Anything should be done to induce people to take the sites on the windless sides. I consider the present proposal is an improvement, and should be adopted.

It was after some discussion resolved on the motion of the Chairman that the revised arrangement of the vacant sites in the Wellington Lines, shown in the Engineer's plan be sanctioned. That the request made by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, through Messrs. Gostling and Morris, might be complied with, provided Government did not require certain plots as a residence for H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or did not object to the areas of certain plots being reduced, and that of another plot increased as proposed by the Engineer.

The meeting then adjourned.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

POLO JOTTINGS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

PERFECT tennis conditions fortunately favoured the great International match at Wimbledon on July 3rd, which had had to be abandoned on Tuesday and the contest, which was viewed by a record "gallery," ended, as most lawn-tennis players in the country had fervently hoped but a few had ventured to predict, in a brilliant victory for the English champions. Apart from the sentimental satisfaction attaching to the result, it must not be overlooked that this is the first occasion upon which Ward and Davis, the American champions, have been beaten by a British pair, for on their own soil only last year they defeated, by three sets to none, E. D. Black and H. Roper Barrett, who were representing this country in the doubles. That they were seen at their best there can be little doubt; that the two Dohertys were also in tip-top form is equally certain; and the logical conclusion is that the Englishmen were the better pair.

The actual figures of the four sets contested (4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7) afford but a feeble index to the keenness and tremendous rallying force of the fight. More than two-thirds of the games were deuce games and in no no portion of the struggle was the tension suspended. The Americans began vigorously and won the second third, and fourth games by sheer superiority of tactics, Ward lobbing with marvellous persistency and effect and Davis ever level-headed pouncing upon every available ball at the net punishing it with terrific force. The Dohertys, however, took the fifth and sixth games and the Americans replied with the seventh and eighth—five-three. Then Ward lost his service—a serious concession—and the brothers, with forty-love against them nearly made it five all but the Yankees got home and the second set was begun. This proved to be the rallying point for the English pair; and with H. L. placing magnificently, and R. F. rousing himself into heartier play, only eight games were necessary, of which the "foreigners" only secured two—service games. Towels were now requisitioned by the Americans, who also took a slight "cooler" from the umpire's seat; then hostilities were resumed in grim earnestness. The "Yanks" attempted forcing tactics, but were able to make very little impression on their opponents; it was impossible to penetrate their defence. Once or twice Davis completely baffled his opponents by jumping up to flying shots and returning them like lightning; but the stylish consistency of the holders had its effect, and they won the third set at 6—3, and the match, to all intents and purposes, looked like over. But the Americans took a new lease of life, put on the pace, and actually captured the first three games in the fourth set. The score was called "four-one" in their favour, when the Dohertys, a trifle alarmed, put in some magnificent "places" and equalised. Davis won his next service; R. F. took his—"five all." So the advantage wavered, until, after fourteen games had been contested, Ward lost his service. This was the Englishmen's chance, and they made the best use of it. "Deuce" was called four times in the next game, and one rally, which the Englishmen lost, was the best the match provided. However, Ward sent one into the net, which gave the advantage to the Dohertys, who won the next stroke and the match, thus establishing themselves as doubles champions for the fourth year in succession—a unique achievement. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the finish, and the cheers were renewed when it was observed that Ward and Davis were stretching out "hands across the—net," and warmly congratulating their opponents.

On Saturday, July 6th, lovers of good polo will be in a divided mind. Shall we go to Hurlingham to see the final of the County Cup, or shall the Ladies' Cup draw us to Barn Elms? On the whole the County Cup should have it; these teams have worked their way up to the finals by a series of hard-fought game. England for the purposes of the County Polo Association, is divided into four divisions. The clubs in each division hold a tournament, and the winning teams come up to Hurlingham to play in the semi-finals and finals. The two surviving teams are Rugby and Eden Park. The County Cup was first started by Sir Walter Smythe in 1885, and won by Gloucestershire. The present holders are Rugby, who will put the following team in the field to-morrow:—Messrs. Bell, Barnett, Drage, and Sir Humphrey de Trafford. This is a fair team, but on paper Eden Park—Messrs. H. Rich, P. Ballivant, Hubert Marsham, and H. Cardwell—look stronger. These players have all shown good form, and Mr Cardwell is one of the best back players. Oxford has sent out in the last few years. In the semi-final, however, Rugby perhaps won their match against Middlewood more easily than Eden Park beat Blackmore Vale. The Ladies' Cup is based on a new and ingenious plan. The Thirty-two ladies most interested in polo have nominated thirty-two players—each lady one player. These are grouped into teams. The winners will to-morrow receive four prizes from the Ranelagh Club, which they will present to the four ladies who were fortunate enough or had the discernment to nominate them. Mr. Buckmaster's team look very likely to win the prizes for their nominators. Not only have they won all their matches, but most of them have been gained with considerable ease.

It is impossible to write on polo without a word on last Saturday's great match at Ranelagh between Rugby and the Old Cantabs. It was the Champion Cup over again with the important exception that Rugby had Gordon Shrewsbury at No. 2 in place of Mr. George Miller who went back to No. 3 where Mr. E. D. Miller generally plays. It was generally thought the Old Cantabs could not help winning. Of course we were all wrong. The game was a lesson in polo. The moral to be drawn is that good combination on the Rugby system is more valuable even than we had thought. Several times the Rugby passing was so perfect that the Old Cantabs never even had a chance at the ball. Mr. Buckmaster played a splendid game for the losers; so did Mr. Godfrey Heseltine whose war experiences seem to have improved his polo. He is just as full of dash as ever and is much more certain in his strokes. But the Old Cantab team needs re-arranging. Mr. Freake would probably play better at No. 4, than No. 2 where of late he has not been effective while Mr. L. M. Creery would probably work better in front of Mr. Buckmaster at No. 2. As things were Mr. Buckmaster was wasted on goal-keeping. It would not be good criticism to omit a word about Mr. Charles Miller. The Rugby team always choose a strong back and Mr. Charles Miller takes his place as a No. 4 with Col. Rimington, Capt. Maclaren or the late Mr. "Jack" Dryhough. To say more is needless.

Several autumn tournaments are announced, of which the only one we need write of here at present is the London Polo Club. In this tournament the players are limited to two ponies each. These ponies have to be named by intending players when sending in their entries. Only in the final the players will be allowed a third pony. Each of the earlier ties will consist of four periods of ten minutes each, the final match being full time. This restriction as to the number of ponies is a wise one for a club which aims at making polo cheaper. There will be no undue strain on the ponies, as each pony will only play for twenty minutes in all. There has been one accident during the week, which has deprived the Wellington Club of a strong player—Maj. A. B. Mayne. The Major is a fine horseman, better known in India, where he was at one time in charge of the young Maharajah of Jodhpur, than in England. Maj. Mayne will not be able to play again during his le

In 1891, he often assisted the Gentlemen of Surrey, and made several handsome scores, but the year following he became attached to the ground staff at Kennington Oval, when he came under the watchful eye of that capital coach, W. T. Graburn. Moreover Braund played for the second eleven of Surrey during their invincible era, and contributed not a little to their extraordinary run of success. Eventually he graduated into the Surrey team, and in 1898 at the Oval scored 85 for Surrey against Lancashire on the occasion when the Southerners ran up the little bill of 634. But Braund was never sure of a p'ace in the ranks of Surrey, and migrated to Somerset, where he appears perfectly happy.

In 1899, while qualifying for Somerset, Braund made 63 for an England eleven against the Australians at Truro, and in the same month—July—he hit up 125 for Grace's team against the Colonists at the Crystal Palace, while in August that year his score for Somerset against the Cornstalks at Taunton was 82. For some unexplained reasons Braund was debarred for country cricket last year, and is undoubtedly, the only man who has ever been compelled to complete a residence of three years for a modern qualification. But he has been rewarding Somerset for their patience this year, as he assisted Lionel Palairet to score 225 for their first wicket last Thursday against Lancashire. By the way there have been three partnerships of over 200 for the first wicket of Somerset, and L. Palairet has shared in them all. This season Braund has hit up 115 for London County against Surrey, has an aggregate of 746, and an average of 37.33, while his leg break balls have secured 64 wickets for 30 runs apiece. His bowling figures would have been much better than this, we think, had he been well supported in the field. Braund is, above all an enthusiast, and such a fine all-round player that he is likely to take a prominent part in the future. Nobody was so anxious as he to defeat Lancashire last Saturday, and the young man was delighted when the people cheered for Somerset. They said down at Bath that they had Yorkshire just a much "in the bag" as Lancashire, but the Tykes triumphed, and Lancashire lost. But Braund's bowling in the second innings was, after all, the determining factor.

The frequent use of the whistle at the recent University water polo match has caused one or two critics to vent their spleen upon what they choose to term the silly unworkable rules of water polo." They boldly assert that all pleasure is taken out of the game because the rules are too strict. If in a struggle for the ball a man by accident touches his opponent, if in swimming after the ball one player brushes past another, we are told a shrill sound from the whistleholder is inevitable and, worst of all, this incubus upon the game is traceable to the international Water Polo Board. If the writers responsible for the outburst will peruse with care the proceedings of the annual meeting of the A.S.A., and District Associations they will find that the alterations complained of were discussed and assented to by the bodies named. Therefore, whatever their merits or demerits are, the rules are handiwork of delegates who have been elected because of their knowledge of what is best for the games of water polo and for swimming. The International Board neither altered nor suggested any alteration. They gave their consent to what the four countries has decided so that the rule should be applicable to International contests. An appeal has been made by the writers referred to who ask that players should express the views upon the unnecessary restrictions. With this appeal we have sympathy as the more frequent the players and swimmers make their views known the more perfect will be the work o our rulemakers. When the penalty rule was introduced much discussion took place as to the wisdom of so stiff a clause. The evidence in favour of such restriction however was so strong that the opposition melted away. If the critics and their imaginary discontented players have this clause in view it is asked: Do they desire to revert to the old rule? If not what is their alternative? Would they allow a player who has fairly beaten his opponent for the ball and is about to reap the benefit of his labour to be fouled without a penalty? If they say "No a penalty is deserved," then what is its meaning? Surely to give the hard-used man an ordinary free throw (often to his well-covered colleagues) is not a fitting punishment. If the critics believe it is, let them possess themselves of candour and avow their opinion. Then polo players will maintain their silence no longer. Again, if the definitions given in the rules as to what constitutes a foul are faulty, let them table their amendments. Having watched the game in its varying stages during the past seven years, we venture to assert that without exception every alteration of rule has tended to stamp out rough and put a premium on scientific play. Let players make themselves conversant with the rules, and be sportsmen as well as "poloists" when in the water, and we shall hear little of the whistle blowing. Fastidious and ever-exacting referees we have in all sports but the general average may be taken as desirous of inflicting punishment on players from a sense of duty rather than a feeling of pleasure. In a game of polo, where we have good men on each side, and the rules carried out, who will deny that there is fine scope for the display of individual ability and real pleasure for the audience? If rowdy, boisterous, rollicking fun is wanted, then go back to the days of the large canvas ball, make ducking legitimate, and you will attain your object.

The race for the premier event of the year is hardly likely to prove exciting so far as the first position is affected. There are good accounts of the well being of Jarvis, and as the venue is all that could be desired—given a warm day to rob the water of its chilliness—a fast race is certain. It seems too much to hope that the time made at Leicester (25min. 13 2-5sec.) will be wiped out. All the same, the unexpected may happen. The champion is at his best and confident that the record is well within his powers given favourable climatic conditions and immunity from the little mishaps almost inevitable when you have a large entry. P. H. Lister intends to make a bid for second position. If Lister gets back to the form he displayed at Southport in 1898, when he swam second to Jarvis, it is certain that his conqueror for the position of runner up will want some finding it will be called to memory that the winner's time on that occasion was 26min. 37 1-5sec., with Lister equal to Tyers's record. Early in the same year Lister had readily defeated J. H. Derbyshire in the 1,000 Yards N.C.A.S. Championship at Rochdale. In the Half-mile Championship he beat the previous best, got second position, and gave promise of making one of the best distance swimmers in the country. It it be true that his falling away is due to want of practice, history, however, is likely to repeat itself. Between Sharp, Potter, and Billington we are likely to have a keen struggle, as the Bacup youth, like Tennyson's brook, appears able to go on for ever. If his stronger rivals leave him in the yearly stages of the contest, they will come back to the stripling ere the distance is completed. Entries from other centres are talked of, but it will be found that those in the thick of the fight have been named.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending July 13th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	84	8
Districts		
Surat	59	23
Thana	12	11
Nasik	1	1
Poona (excluding City)	2	2
Satara	24	11
Kolaba	20	13
Ratnagiri	9	5
Belgaum	519	420
Dharwar	442	297
Kanara	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawr	1	1
Kolhapur	261	218
Dutch	14	10
Baroda territory	2	2
Total...	1447	41102
Week ending	1391	981

Total to date 456,234 357,383

Karachi, Poona (including Cantonment.), District-Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hydeesbad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa, Kantha Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur, have been free during the week.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

THE QUESTION OF METERS.

RATEPAYERS' PROTEST MEETING.

Yesterday evening a largely attended meeting of ratepayers and others was held in the Gaiety Theatre to protest against the general introduction of meters in connection with the water supply of the City and to consider the desirability of forming a Ratepowers' Association. The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses presided and he was numerously supported.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that several influential inhabitants of the City desired that the ratepayers should express their opinion on certain questions that concerned their vital interests and the health of the City. The first question they had to consider was the proposed introduction of the meter system in certain parts of the City. Loud were the complaints about the way in which the ratepayers were treated regarding their water supply and the enormous sums of their good money that had been spent. He feared the remedy proposed to prevent the so called wastage would be worse than the disease. It could not be disputed that the amount of water, after making allowance for Municipal and industrial purposes; for evaporation and leakage from the mains, etc., that entered the City was not more than between 25 and 30 gallons per head. It must not be understood that each individual got that supply but that was the average. After deducting the supply consumed by animals an individual human beings certainly got less than the quantity stated as the average. Was this quantity excessive, having regard to the habits of the people. In London, the supply was about forty gallons and in Glasgow fifty gallons per head and having regard to the difference of climate and the habits of the people in England and in Bombay they would probably agree in thinking that the quantity they received for their purposes was not at all excessive and required no diminution. The introduction of meters would tend to a restricted use of water which would be highly dangerous to the health of the City. The other question they would have to consider related to the formation of a Ratepayers' Association. There could be no question about the desirability of such an association. Union was strength (applause) and the ratepayers must help themselves if they wished their grievances to be redressed. Such an Association would be of great assistance to the ratepayers as well as to the Municipal authorities. The Association would investigate the grievances of the ratepayers. It must not be supposed for a moment that the Association was started with a view to oppose any one in particular. The common object of officials and nor officials was the preservation of the health of the city at the least cost to the inhabitants. (Applause).

Mr. Jametram Nanabhoy moved "that this meeting views with great apprehension the proposal to introduce meters generally for water supply in the City and in particular in ward "A" and certain parts of ward "D" as it is an experiment that will injuriously affect the best interests of the City." He observed that the meter question arose from a desire to increase the Municipal revenue, but the original object was arrested when it was shown by eminent counsel that under the law as it exists, the water tax could not be raised so as to make a profit. The meter question had, however, unfortunately survived. Regarding this question the experts were not very unanimous and their statements were founded on inferences and guesses. He contented that attention should be given to leakages from the reservoirs and the mains. The Malabar Hill reservoir leaked tremendously and to ascertain the extent of the leakage the water entering and leaving the reservoirs should be measured. The quantity leaving the lakes and reaching the outskirts of the City should be similarly measured. The Municipality turned on the consumer and said service pipes and taps leaked and taps were left open and water allowed to run to waste and they would have to have meters. To this charge the ratepayers' reply was that they were not guilty and they would not suffer any punishment. On the other hand, they called upon the Municipality to get rid of the enormous wastage from their mains and reservoirs (applause). They could put in meters where they liked but they asked the Municipality not to charge according to meters until they had finished their experiment.

Mr. Muncherji M. Cama seconded the proposition which was unanimously carried.

Mr. J.J. Gazdar "moved that this meeting requests the members of the Corporation representing the ratepayers to do their best to oppose the proposed introduction of meters. This meeting is also of opinion that if any representative of the ratepayers thinks himself unable to accede to this request such member is in honour bound to retire from the office of being a ratepayers' representative (applause). He said it was with the greatest amazement he learned that the enlightened Corporation of the City was about to introduce a measure, which was unheard of in any civilized community (applause). The Municipality having adopted the system of continuous service in its water supply now proposed to take a retrograde step ("Shame"). If they wanted a bath they were to be obliged to pay for it through the nose. Their people were parsimonious and the result of the proposed measure would be that they would dispense with as much water as possible to save the cost with the probable consequence that plague would be perpetuated amongst them (applause). Ratepayers' representatives on the Corporation who honestly thought the meter system would be advantageous should resign their seats and see if their constituents approved of their view. (A voice—Will they do so?) He hoped there were some representatives who had not elastic consciences.

Mr. Sidick seconded, and Mr. N. M. Wadia supported the motion which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Chabildas Lallabhai proposed that the Chairman be requested to forward copies of the resolutions to the representatives of the ratepayers and the President of the Corporation. He said a meter was put into property of his own and a bill was sent in for an enormous quantity of water which he didn't use at all (laughter).

Mr. Makba seconded the motion which was agreed to.

Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas moved a resolution in favour of the formation of a Ratepayers' Association and appointing a Working Committee with power to add to their name to do all things necessary for the working of the association.

Dr. A. D. Mody, who seconded the motion, said that if an Association of this kind had been previously in existence they could long ago have sent a representation to the Corporation which would have strengthened their cause.

The motion was carried.

On the proposition of Mr. Vasanji Khimji thanks were tendered to the proprietors of the Theatre for permitting its use for the meeting and the meeting closed with thanks to the Chairman.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Damodar Kisandas Vakil, of Bassein, has erected a beautiful fountain in the Bazaar Peth of the town in memory of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Empress of India. Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Assistant Collector, performed the ceremony of opening the fountain for the use of the public, in the presence of a large number of residents and spectators last week.

A largely attended meeting of leading men and others was held in the Library Hall at Dhanoo last week, under the chairmanship of Mr. Janubhau Karandikar to discuss on the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill. The chairman spoke on the subject of the Bill at great length. Messrs. Paranjpe, Subnis, Kale and Khare also made speeches regarding the Bill and a resolution was passed to send a protest to Government against the proposed Bill.

Mr. Antaji Damodar Kale, a Brahmin of Dhanoo-Umargaon, visited Kelvi-Mahim, Bassien, Bhivandi and Kalyan lately and delivered addresses on the poverty of the ryots. He has appointed committees at these places to collect subscriptions for the benefit of poor ryots. Each Sawkar, Pandhapesha, agriculturist and other to pay one pice a month to the Fund called "The Paisa Fund." Mr. Kale intends travelling in all parts of the presidency for the purpose. He has been supported by Dr. M. G. Deshmokh of Bombay.

At a quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal Offices, last week, it was resolved that grain compensation of Rs. 1 be granted to all the Municipal servants, who are in receipt of Rs. 8 per mensem.

Mr. Charles Powell has been appointed Station Master and Mr. Ferreira as Deputy Station Master at Thana. Mr. Rajaram Narayen Mohrikar, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed to act as Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, vice Mr. Vaman Yeshvant Raje, proceeding on leave.

There was a shooting competition in connection with the men of the G. I. P. Railway Police at the Rabodi Range, Thana, under the supervision of Mr. F. G. Collett, Inspector of the Bombay and Konkan division on Wednesday last.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Bhivandi Prant, left for England yesterday, on privilege leave of absence for three months. He gave over charge of his office to Mr. Orr, the Collector.

Nine births (four males and five females) and twelve deaths were registered in the Municipal District of Thana during the past week. A case of plague at Satrbatee and another at Utalsar in the town took place on Monday last. There were thirteen cases and seven deaths from plague at Utan on the Island of Dharavi in Salsette during the week.

Two inches and eighty-nine cents of rain fell here on Friday. The total fall of rain up to Saturday, the 20th, is fifty-four inches; the total to the same date last year being twenty-three inches and seventy-five cents.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

MEETING AT BASSEIN.

A public meeting under the auspices of Mr. Balkrishna Vamanaji was convened at Bassein on the 21st instant to protest strongly against the passing of the 'New Land Revenue Bill' and to represent to Government the disapprobation of the citizens to it. About six hundred people from all the surrounding villages gathered together including vakils, sawkars, peasants, and representing every caste and creed.

Mr. Narhar Chintaman Kelkar of Poona, spoke on the Bill, which he said was introduced by Government with the good intention of freeing the peasantry from indebtedness. He did not know how their condition will be bettered as they become mere tenants instead of land-holders, and beggars without the power of borrowing money; besides, the value of the land will be many times lowered. Are the beggars happy who have no debts, or the middle classes, with some debts, and who have something substantial to depend upon? Of course, the latter class. If the ear is chopped off, because it hears obscene songs, or the tongue, because it eats immoderately is cut off, is this wise action? The Government acts thus in this case. There lies the noble and good intention of the Government, no doubt, in introducing this bill, but it resembles the way to hell—paved with good intentions.' By the introduction of this bill, the ownership of the land, which we have enjoyed from time immemorial, is lost. In the early days of the establishment of British rule the Miracy right was acknowledged; the land, with all its productions under the ground and above it, was the property of the owner, but gradually that right has been taken away by the amendment of the new land revenue act, and only the land, as much as the plough can penetrate the ground, the property of the owner, excepting the menerals under the ground or the birds which may perch upon the trees above it. But by the present bill, the whole ownership is gone and the landholders will be mere tenants. The bill not only affects one class or one sect, but it affects every individual in the Presidency, for the whole country is agricultural. If Government wishes to improve the condition of the peasantry it should establish the industrial schools, open new industries, and give an impetus to the peasant classes to make new adventures by providing them with capital. To substantiate this he quoted the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act; for it has totally failed in its aim. By one circular of the Collector of Sholapur, the Rayats in the Pandharpur taluka, paid the land revenue of seventy-five thousand rupees in one day, namely on the 20th of June last; but it is not shown they were capable of paying so much money in such severe times of drought, but it does show how the Rayats are threatened with the disastrous effects of the new bill. Thus, if an unlimited power is vested in them, they will exercise it to the utmost extent. Our Government is able and very powerful, but at the same time it must be remembered that it is just and impartial; if it is moved, some effect may be produced upon it, and it is therefore our bounden duty to represent public opinion to it. The Government may open agricultural banks, lend money to the farmers to purchase seeds, implements, etc., which is indispensable for agriculture, but it is impossible to provide such impoverished and large masses with these things if Government is not disposed to withdraw the present bill and it should give one year to the Rayats in which to give their opinion upon it and in the meantime some new light may be thrown upon the subject by the reports of the two Commissions already set up. The bill is one sided and therefore is detrimental to the interests of the Rayats.

It was decided to send a memorial to the Secretary of the Bombay Government with the signatures of all the citizens, and that five representatives from this Taluka should attend the Bombay Presidency Association.—Communicated.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 13th inst., there was rain in all the affected districts and Native States except Mudhol. The fall was satisfactory throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar, in the western hill talukas of Nasik, Poona and Satara, six talukas of Khandesh and one of Ahmednagar, and moderate to light elsewhere. Since the end of the week good falls have been reported from nine talukas of Khandesh, four of Surat, three of Satara and Belgaum, two of Broach and Dharwar and one of Panch Mahals, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. The prices of staple food-grains have risen in the Panch Mahals, Sholapur and Ahmednagar; elsewhere they have fallen.

The condition of the people is generally satisfactory throughout the affected districts. In the Athni and Gokak talukas of the Belgaum district and in the Patan hill taluka of the Satara district it has been giving some anxiety, but vigorous measures are being taken to prevent any serious deterioration.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	305,192	301,670
Dependants	50,151	51,290
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	132,189	142,238

The numbers on relief works, including dependant have increased in the Panch Mahals by 4,023, in Belgaum by 1,511, in Kaira by 1,222, in Satara by 771, in Nasik by 259, in Khandesh by 53 and in Broach by 43; while in other districts they have decreased as follows:—Ahmedabad, 2,751; Bijapur, 2,532; Ahmednagar, 2,492; Sholapur, 1,787; Poona, 1,079; and Dharwar, 23.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses have increased in all districts except Belgaum, Broach and Kaira, where they have decreased by 304, 61 and 19, respectively. Four small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad, one in Sholapur, one in Ahmednagar and one in Nasik. One large work was closed during the week in Khandesh.

The following allotments have been sanctioned Rs. 42,500 for kitchens in Poona, Rs. 7,000 for kitchens in Belgaum, Rs. 6,000 for additional remuneration to village officers in Bijapur.

NUMBER ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase & decrease.
British Provinces.							
Madras	...	...	2999	...	2970	2970	— 29
Bombay	353249	132174	485423	353249	141402	494374	+ 6951
Central Provinces	..	40.7	4,37	..	1405	1405	+ 2622
Total British Provinces	352249	13920	492419	359972	145777	496749	+ 4300
Native States.							
Rajputana States	...	173	173	...	188	188	— 15
Central India States	5243	919	6362	1498	2882	4380	— 2482
Hyderabad	2717	2970	12677	8403	3019	11022	— 1655
Baroda	21319	9964	31483	20594	9318	29912	+ 1541
Bombay Native States	43329	6512	49835	36954	6058	43042	— 6793
Total Native States	80502	20538	101040	67049	21525	88574	—12466
Grand Total	433751	156738	593489	418021	167302	585323	— 8166

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous weeks of half-year	..	...	...	...
Total for 1 weeks	300	200	..	500
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	357	135	3	495
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	8	..	29
Total to corresponding date do.	357	135	3	495

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5

THE FAR EAST.

PRINCE TUAN AND TUNG-FU-HSIANG.

THE CHINESE COURT.

BRITISH BANKS IN MANILA.

ACTION AGAINST THE CHARTERED BANK.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

THE CHINESE COURT.

A PRIVATE telegram from Hsian received at Shanghai on the 29th June, by a Chinese noble of high rank residing there temporarily, reports that there is, after all, no present likelihood of the Court returning to Peking as the reactionaries wish the Foreign Powers to believe. The reason is due to the malicious impeachment of the late Ching Sing, Manchu President of the Board of Civil Appointments, by the notorious eunuch Li Lien-ying, Lu Chuanlin, and their clique of Censors and Board Secretaries, who charged Ching Sing with having been bought by Foreigners and the Reform Party to inveigle the Empress Dowager into Peking. This has so engaged her (says the "N.C. Daily News") that she has notified the Grand Council of her determination never to return to Peking and that she intends to make Kaifeng, Honan, the future capital of the Empire. For obvious reasons also she announces her will that his Majesty Kuang Hsu is not to be separated from her, or, in other words 'the Emperor is not to return to Peking nor make his Court there until she judges everything is safe.' Apropos of the above telegram which is evidently from a reliable source—some Palace official of rank—there is no mention of when the Court will start for Kaifeng.

THE TONGSHAN MINES.

A correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" wrote on 22nd June:—Things are progressing in a most satisfactory manner and the damage done to the mine during the trouble last year is all repaired. Work is being pushed on with much rapidity, and since the concern has changed hands and is now under European management everything is in better working order. The daily output of coal is gradually increasing as fast as the water is being got out of the mine. No. 6 level, which was flooded last year, has been recovered, and as soon as it is cleaned out a further output may be expected. The output daily now is over 1,100 Otons against 300 tons in March; in another month another large increase is certain. For the information of certain readers, No. 6 level is 1,500 feet below the surface. The foundation for the Pump for No. 33 pit is nearly finished. As soon as the pump is in working order it is estimated that 1,000 tons a day can be won from this pit alone; at present this pit hoists no coal, only water. Branch mines are being opened up all round the district. At the present the time demand for coal is so great that many contracts are refused owing to the fact that the coal cannot be got out of the mine rapidly enough.

BRITISH BANKS IN MANILA.

RESTRICTIONS BY U. S. AUTHORITIES.

A recent issue of the "Manila Times" says:—The decision has been handed down by the Law Officer, Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, and transmitted to the Commission, of the petition of Messrs. Hopkins and Hookins, counsel at Washington for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, protesting against the Act No. 53 of the Taft Commission regarding the Banks and the currency. The Law Officer arrives at the conclusion that the law does not contravene the established principles by which property interests are protected in the United States, which was the basis of the protest, and the Secretary of War has concurred in this conclusion.

The Bank's protest, which was made on Feb. 18, objected to Section 1 of Act 53, which is as follows:

'Section 1. Every bank of deposit in the Philippine Islands shall accept deposits both in the money of the United States and in Mexican or other local currency, and shall honor cheques drawn on or repay such deposits in the kind of money in which they were made.'

The objections set forth by Messrs. Hopkins and Hopkins were:—

1. That banks doing business in territory affected by said Act are, by the provisions of Section 1, deprived of their property without due process of law.

2. That the provisions of section 1 imposed an undue restriction on the rights of contract possessed by the bank.

The petition protested on the grounds that the Act was at variance with the express instructions of the President of the United States to the Commission which were based upon Article V. (24) of the Constitution, and that the words of the President being that of the Constitution, this Act was inconsistent. The document objected to the obligation imposed that depositors must be repaid in the same coin which they deposited, and that the bank cannot even, under the provisions of this Act, repay the depositor of an American dollar the same value in Mexican currency. It alleged that the Act compels the banks to act as safe deposits for coin without any consideration for the service rendered. It referred to the fact that the profit of the bank is derived from the use of the money between the time of deposit and withdrawal, and stated that under this Act, in the event the banks are not in possession of a sufficient quantity of a given coin, they are compelled to go into the market and purchase a sufficient quantity, possibly at an advanced rate, in order to comply with the law, thus suffering a loss.

In summing, the claim is that the banks are deprived of certain of their property under the mandatory provisions of the Act, which, it is asserted, the government cannot do under the Constitution.

Objection is taken at the penalty imposed for a bank manager who violates these requirements, including dols 5,000 and one year. It is stated that 'the act in question is a menace to the entire banking system of the Philippine Archipelago, and will tend to create a marked feeling of distrust in the home government.' In view of all these things the Secretary of War's disapproval of the Act was urged.

Mr. Chas. E. Magoon, the Law Officer of the Division of Insular Affairs, in reporting his conclusions on the Case to the War Department, rehearses the conditions and the purposes of the Commission in passing what he defines (from the Commission's report) as 'a remedial statute, intended (1) to prevent discrimination against the currency of the United States, and (2) to remedy an evil resulting or anticipated from the export of Mexican silver coins from the Philippines to China.' The Mexican dollar was the principal medium of exchange prior to the American occupation, when it became necessary to establish a fixed ratio between the two currencies. Upon request of the Banks here on Feb. 1898, the military government allowed the importation of Mexican dollars duty free, and in order to assist in the endeavor to increase the money supply and maintain the ratio, deposited in the banks dols 4,000,000.

The importation of Mexicans was profitable to the banks and they engaged therein, but the fixed ratio deprived them of opportunities for securing temporary benefits from speculative profits, and the Commission reported that the banks did not co-operate with the Military Government in that matter, but left it to sustain the burden alone. The only available means of sustaining the rates was to establish and constantly replenish a deposit devoted to the exchange of American money for Mexican at the desired rates. This, owing to conditions was not thoroughly successful and became more difficult through the banks shipping large sums in Mexicans to China, the international complications in China causing an increased demand and advance in price for Mexicans there.

The Commission's report citing these exportations is quoted, and the report continues to state that in order to secure as many Mexicans as possible the banks adopted two rules, first, requiring all deposits to be reduced to Mexican currency, and, second depositors were obliged to accept such currency as the bank tendered in payment of drafts against their deposits. The first, says the report, caused depositors to resort to the Government's deposit fund of Mexicans for maintaining the ratio, causing the Mexicans to pass to the bank and be exported, and depreciated United States currency in the public mind; and, the second enabled the banks to export Mexicans through the ordinary channels of business. To correct the increasing evil the Commission adopted the acts of requiring payment of government salaries in American money and imposing a 10 per cent. duty on exported Mexicans, but these measures proving inadequate the Act complained of was adopted.

Mr. Magoon then quotes many authorities to show that banking and banks are subject to legislative regulation and control, and points out where the Act is in pursuance of and not opposed to the President's instructions. He says that the complaint that the Act has the effect of depriving the banks of their property without due process of law does not appear to be well founded, and that the banks are deprived of a method of conducting business, but not of the right to engage in business. Banking is a lawful calling, and the right to persue a lawful calling may be a valuable property right. But said right is subject to "jus publicum," and this inferior right is to be exercised in harmony with "those principles by which the public good is to be considered and promoted."

The report then takes up every specification of the claim and dissects it concluding with: "When one recalls the stringent provisions of the Federal Banking Act and of the bank laws of several States, regarding surveillance, inspection, regulation and control of banking institutions, and the penalties therein prescribed for acts and omissions purely *mala prohibita*, it is manifest that the act of the Commission does not violate the general principles under which the banking business is conducted in the United States, and the document terminates with the decision that 'the provisions of Act. 53, "An Act to Prevent Discriminating against the Money of the United States by Banking Institutions do not contravene to established principles by which property rights are protected in the United States, nor the rules and practices governing legislative regulation and control of the banking business in the United States.

THE TURKISH MISSION TO CHINA.

SMART REPLY OF A BRITISH INDIAN.

The somewhat sudden departure on Saturday, 22nd June, of Enver Pasha and his suite to Turkey via Nagasaki, Vladivostock, and the Trans-Siberian railway, ends as far as China is concerned what can only be called a fiasco. The news that a Turkish mission was coming headed by a man of the standing and reputation of Enver Pasha, was received in China with not unnatural surprise, and when we published a brief report of the interview which His Excellency accorded our representative soon after his arrival, there was a general belief that there must be something more in the mission than appeared on the surface. But this was a mistake. The Sultan of Turkey was persuaded, we understand, by the German Emperor to dispatch the mission 'to pacify the Mahomedans in the north-west provinces of China in the event of their causing the authorities trouble.' There were serious rumours that a Mahomedan rising was contemplated, and it was believed that the influence of the Sultan of Turkey as the head of the Mahomedan religion could be most usefully employed in pacifying the Mahomedan subjects of the Emperor of China. The idea was an excellent one if it were only certain that the Mahomedans in China recognise the Sultan of Turkey as the head of their religion; and there may be Mahomedans in China, possibly even in the north-west, who do so recognise the Sultain; but the majority of them—9,999 in 10,000, or more probably 99 999 in 100,000, never heard of the Sultan of Turkey, and their whole idea of Mahomedanism is that it is a religion which prohibits the eating of pork. When Enver Pasha arrived here, he found that in the first place there were no Mahomedans handy to be pacified, and in the second place that the name of the Sultan of Turky was not a name to conjure with in China. To reach the Mahomedans who might give trouble, the Pasha found he would have to go to Kansu, no easy task just at present in fact, if he really wanted to reach the Kansu Mahomedans, he must go from India through Kashmere, not from the east coast of China: and if he got to Kansu there was no probability that his representations that he came from the Sultan of Turkey would have any effect whatever. In illustration of this, an incident that occurred here the other day may be mentioned. In company with General Creagh, Enver Pasha inspected one of the Mahomedan British regiments here. He spoke to one of the native officers, a very intelligent man, saying; 'I come from the head of your religion, the Sultan of Turkey.' 'Your Excellency, replied the officer, the only head that I know is the King of England.'

In fact, Enver Pasha found himself in an entirely false position. He did not even know, when he left home, that there was any European society in Shanghai; he thought he was coming to an entirely savage country. His visit has not been altogether fruitless, because there is now one high Turkish official who has seen for himself that there are great centres of European civilisation in China, and that there is in Shanghai a city in China as advanced as Stambou itself is. But his mission, has far as it regardsits avowed object has been a complete farce, and extraordinary thing is that the Turkish Government did not seek some information on the subject before dispatching it. The British ambassador to Turkey, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, could have contributed something from his knowledge of China which might have deterred the Sultan from incurring the politely veiled but yet not entirely regrettable ridicule with which this mission, which has made no attempt to see anything of China except Shanghai, has been met. The mission will not, however, have been altogether in vain if it leads to a better appreciation in Turkey of the real condition of things in China.—"N. C. Daily News."

ACTION AGAINST CHARTERED BANK.

Succeeding the suit against Mr. J. R. Mercer, which was dismissed in the Courts of First Instance last Wednesday (says the "Manila Times" of the 25th June) Messrs. Donaldson, Sim and Co., have transferred their complaint to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and are now seeking that corporation liable for the sum of dols. 70,000 being part of the amount expended by Mr. Mercer in the purchase of vessels at Bangkok. The claimants allege that the Bangkok agency of the bank paid out the money on Mercer's cheque, contrary to the instructions given by Donaldson Sim and Co. to the bank's agent in Manila, under which instructions, the money was telegraphed to Mr. Mercer at Bangkok. It is now a year since the obligation, if any, between the bank and Donaldson Sim and Co. accrued, and evidently the idea of the present suit with the object of holding the bank liable did not originate until after it was found that the court sustained Mr. Mercer in his expenditure of the money entrusted to him. The claimants sue not only to hold the back responsible for the money which they originally claimed Mr. Mercer had appropriated but alleges damages sustained by being deprived of the use of certain vessels which they claim Mr. Mercer should have bought with the money appropriated by him in other legitimate directions. From the evidence in the case which has just been decided, it appeared that the bank was at all times acting under instructions from Donaldson Sim and Co., and kept them thoroughly advised from time to time of all its relations as agent between Donaldson Sim and Co. and Mr. Mercer. It did not appear that at any time the banks refused to conform with the instructions of Donaldson Sim and Co. At present the case is in the 'acta de consiliation' stage, which is equivalent to a 'demand' in the United States. This allows, under Spanish law a sort of preliminary conference of the parties to the suit with a view to reconciling matters and avoiding litigation. As a rule, however, the 'acta de consiliation' is only a dead letter of the law, and is seldom availed of by either party.

PRINCE TUAN AND TUNG FU-HSIANG.

THEIR LATEST MOVEMENTS.

A Nanking letter (according to the "N.-C. Daily News") states that important dispatches have been received in that city from Lanchor, the provincial capital of Kansu, via Hsian, to the effect that Prince Tuan with a numerous following of Mongol horsemen, variously estimated at from 6,000 to 20,000 in number, had passed through the district of Hongtong an important place just touching the Great Wall about 90 miles due east of Ninghsia, bound eastwards through the grass country or 'is 'ao it' en route, so it is alleged, for Peking via Shansi province. The dispatches further state that the majority of the Mongol horsemen are from the Alashan league and are under the immediate command of their own Princes Tsa-sak (chieftains) and Teichi (nobles). The Alashan Mongols inhabit the vast grass-lands outside the Great Wall to the North-west of Ninghsia prefecture and their chiefs cordially received Prince Tuan and his followers when they sought refuge last autumn in that part of the Empire. It is also reported in the Lanchou dispatches that the Alashan Mongols have boasted that they have asked for and received assurances of help from jail the Mongol leagues outside the Great Wall from East to West and therefore will be able to bring by the autumn of this year to the battlefield a milion warlike Mongols inured to hardship and fighting to assist Prince Tuan in getting his revenge on the foreign enemies of China There seemed to be considerable warlike enthusiasm amongst the Mongol horsemen as they passed through Hongchong sonuspraising the warlike exploits of Genghis Khan the Great Mongol Conqueror being constantly sung by band after band of these horsemen on the march. So far as could be seen at the time there did not appear to be any concerted movement between prince Tuan and Tung Fu-hsiang. The latter is still (May 16th) at Kuyuan, the head buarters of the Provincial Commander-in-chief of Lansu, about 150 miles due east of Lanchou, and it would be impossible in the scattered state of Tung Fu-hsiang's adherents, as well as the distance to be marched over, a very mountainous route, for the Kansu forces to reach even the Shansi borders within three months at the very loast. If Tung Guhsiang desires to join forces with Princes Tuan in the grass country, outside the Great Wall, it will take him much Longer to get to Shansi or Chihli. The main object of these North western lebels, however, seems to be Peking rather than Taiyuan.

OBJECTIONABLE MINISTERS.

The "Universal Gazette" learns that Sir E. Satow British Minister at Peking, recently wrote to Li Hungchang objecting on certain grounds, not yet made public, to the presence in Peking of Kuei Chun (Duke) and Ho Nalying, both Vice Presidents of one of the Six Boards, in an official capacity. This objection has been forwarded by telegraph to Hsian by Li Hung-Chang, and a reply is now awaited. The notoriety gained by both Kuei Chun and, especially, Ho Nalying, last summer at Peking as strong Boxer sympathisers and followers of Jung Yi Yung Lu, and Prince Tuan, is probably the reason for the objection.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

WOMEN are sometimes accused of lacking a sense of humour, but a casual slip of the tongue which the Duke of Argyll made in addressing a drawing-room meeting at Lowther Lodge was instantly and

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE elder Dumas once wrote a play which took two nights to perform. The audience had to pay twice to learn the fate of the hero. M. Jean De Bloch, the Imperial Russian Councillor of State and author, has in a measure followed the example of the French dramatist. He has written a paper entitled "The Transvaal War: its Lessons in regard to Militarism and Army Re-organisation," half of which was read on Monday afternoon at the Royal United Service Institution, the remaining half to be read next week. Until the final reading and the discussion which is certain to follow have taken place, close criticism would be unfair and inopportune, but it is allowable to say that the query, which is M. Bloch's own, "Is war impossible?" was not answered by his lecture in the affirmative, but was met by the more moderate expression that "we could not hope for decisive battles in the future." Whether this turns out a truism or not it is satisfactory to have a foreigner's opinion that in spite of all that has been said against British generalship or British soldiers during the South African Campaign, no European army—French, German, or Russian—could have done better; he hinted, indeed, that it would probably have done worse. He held that the tactics followed by us at the Modder River and Magersfontein were "identical in principle with the German rules," and, he added, that "If a war burst out to-day, after twenty months of experience in Africa, the same mistakes and want of foresight, which we had seen among the British, would be reproduced by the Germans."

The value of dead as compared with living languages in any scheme of military education has been much discussed of late, and opinion is generally in favour of the latter as likely to be most useful to officers. But there is something to be said on the other side. It is claimed that to be well grounded in the classics is a great help to the acquisition of many modern languages, and the point may be conceded as regards those of Latin origin. Moreover, an officer may find himself at a disadvantage if he has no classical knowledge, as will be seen from the following authentic story from South Africa:—A certain general, who shall be nameless, but who had but just met with a very serious reverse, received a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller recommending him strongly to adopt a Fabian policy for the future. The allusion was altogether meaningless to the recipient; although he might have heard of a Fabian Society, he did not see the application, and his A.D.C., to whom as the handiest person the General applied for explanation, was equally in the dark. Then the Chief of the Staff came, who happened to have been brought up at Eton, and was in his way a ripe scholar. "What does Fabian policy mean, sir?" asked the A.A.G., not sorry, perhaps, to pull his General's leg. "Fabius was a Roman general, sir, of whom it was said that by "cunctando restituit rem." And he left his chief more bewildered than ever.

The weakness of naval administration at the present moment is exemplified by three recent occurrences. To a want of strength in the Cabinet was due Mr. Brodrick's unfortunate statement in the House of Commons with reference to the garrisoning of the coaling stations. Still further evidence of weakness was apparent in the granting of a Committee to Mr. Bowles in connection with Gibraltar, and again in the issue of an interim report of the Boiler Committee. For these mistakes, grievous as they were, it would be most unfair to blame the professional members of the Board. But that they have shaken the confidence of many sound minded and clear headed men is unquestionable. When on top of this we have Admiral Sir Harry Rawson's remarks at Glasgow, and the not so openly expressed but none the less well-known opinions of the admirals in command in the Mediterranean, it must be admitted that the circumstances favour the promoters of an agitation. If Sir Edward Seymour, on his return from China, should deem it his duty to fall into line with his brother admirals, it is almost impossible to doubt that the result would be very disagreeable for those who attempted to conceal the facts.

The discussion concerning the duration of military service continues with unabated vigour in France. The Duc de Feltre has presented a *projet de loi* which differs little from that of M. de Montebello, but it has been attacked with great force in the "France Militaire" by General Prudhomme. The duc, who was a volunteer in the war of 1870, replies by printing a letter from General du Barail, in which the late Minister of War expresses entire approval of the scheme, as established upon firm and indisputable principles. The idea is to lighten the burden cast upon the people by reducing, for all conscripts and without privilege, the duration of service to one year with the colours, with the liability of being called out for subsequent short periods of training. The essence of the plan is that there shall be a nucleus of professional soldiers, men who make soldiering their life's business, and who are to form a veritable *armee de metier*. These seasoned men are to be real instructors for their young comrades called to the colours. General du Barail's mind recurs to the army of the Rhine in 1870, which, he says, was composed of excellent material, brave, patient, and disciplined, and cannot be held responsible for the disasters that overcame it. The general puts his argument in this way: numbers do not make the strength of an army; that results from the genius of the general in command, and the value of the soldiers as individuals.

The interest of our German contemporaries in the Boers continues unabated, and nothing appears to please them better than a misfortune to our arms, real or reported. An anonymous officer in the "Militar-Wochenblatt," in an article upon the subject of nations in arms, compares the Boers to some great peoples of history, and is pleased to think that they all come from the same Indo-Germanic stock. There are manly and womanly nations, Bismark said once, and the Spartans are presented in the former class as the fore-runners and kindred of the Boers, who show the same qualities, with different developments, of hardness, endurance, moral strength, and understanding of the use of weapons. The writer in question speaks sarcastically of the magnet or the Kimberley Diamond Fields and the Jameson Raid, and describes Mr. Kruger as the "Lycurgus" of the Boers. The conclusion, for Germany, is that it is not the power of armies, nor the proficiency in arms, but strength of spirit, which gives victory, which is a good saying but not one well based on facts, and, moreover, patriotic spirit is not the monopoly of the Boers.

A correspondent from Turkestan, says the "Anglo-Russian, reports that there is a flutter in official and military circles there owing to its becoming known that General Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, will visit the Central Asiatic provinces this year. The purpose of his visit will be to investigate the presumed inadequacy of existing ways of communication in Central Asia, and the need of constructing new lines. It is contemplated also, says the correspondent, to reorganise the local military forces and establish more outposts along the Chinese frontier.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte" states that in the French manœuvres, the northern squadron represents an enemy's force, presumably an English squadron, supposed to be coming from the direction of Gibraltar. The problem for the French Mediterranean squadron is to watch its movements, in relation with a general defence, in which the forts, the *points d'appui*, the mobile defences, and the arsenals all play their parts. The enemy is to be discovered and observed wherever he appears, to be harassed by torpedo boats, and to be attacked in favourable circumstances. The operations will be continued to a particular date, and the success of the two squadrons will belong to that which has gained superiority in the strategic situation. The whole of the Mediterranean system is to be on the alert, and the efforts are to be co-ordinated to the end, much instruction thus being imparted to all who take part. The writer states that the operations will be a serious attempt to discover whether the Mediterranean defences are sufficient to enable France to wait with confidence all eventualities, or whether still greater sacrifices are called for. This is said to be the true significance of the operations, which are to include a test of the ability of Toulon to rapidly victual the fleet, and of Bizerta as a naval base. The greatest activity has prevailed at Toulon in view of the manœuvres. All the flag ships have been fitted with wireless telegraphy. The health of Admiral Menard being improved, it is hoped that he may be able to take the command.

The Yacht publishes pictures of the old Tempete, which has proceeded from Algiers to Bizerta to be the port guardship there. She was built in 1876, displaces 4,869 tons, and has a most extraordinary appearance. She has very little free board, and has a curious erection towards the stern supporting an overhanging superstructure. In short, she is much of the "flat-iron class," and very little fighting value can be assigned to her.

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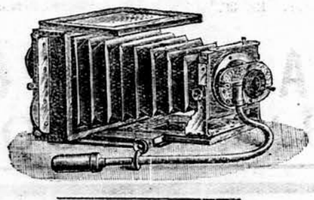

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RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

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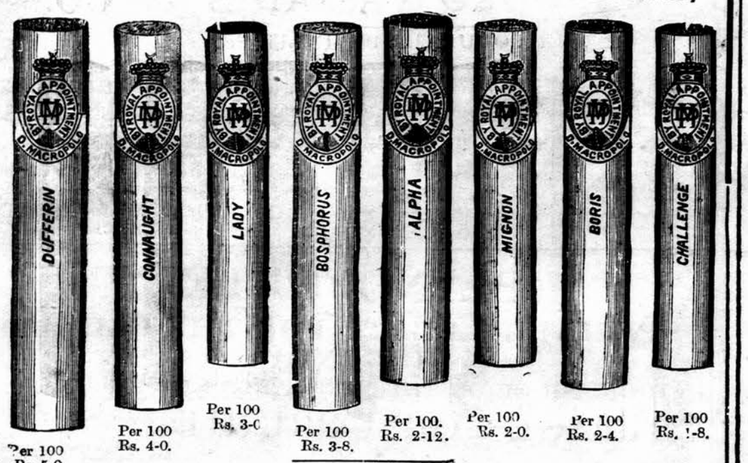

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash, very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

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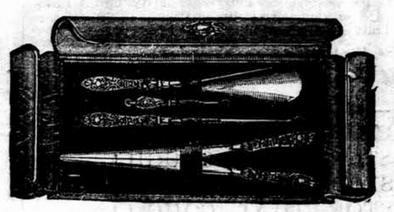
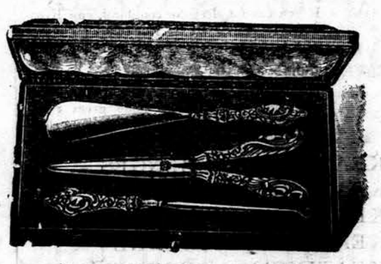


Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



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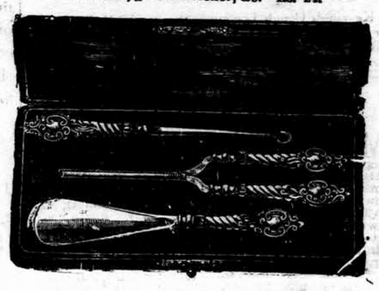

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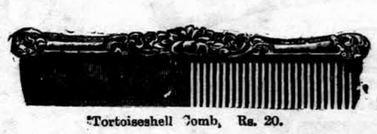
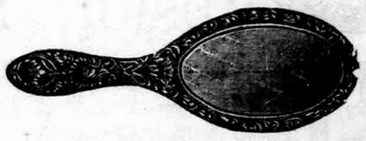
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.



Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



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Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

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Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

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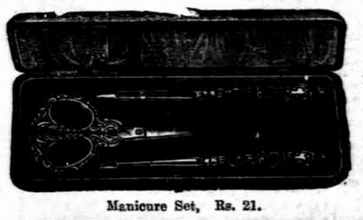
Silver and Plush Photo Fram Rs. 25.



Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Manicure Set, Rs. 33.

Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.

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No doubt you often feel like it, but after just a little deliberation decide you can't afford to do it. But that thumping racking headache, what can you do with it? Give it its quietus by using **Little's Oriental Balm.** It acts like magic. It kills pain at once. No waiting, no suffering, no dosing with nauseous medicine. (5)

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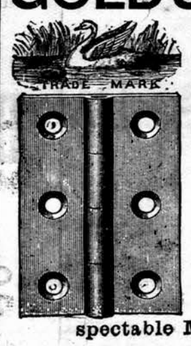

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ARRESTS THE FALL.
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REMOVES DANDRUFF.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.